Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, on the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacre, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday noon.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

This Specific has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

Mr. John Finch,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. I therefore, most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in diseases of this nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

Mr. J. Finch.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

Mr. J. Finch.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by takin three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Finch of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Murden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health; a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise *too much*, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "never-failing Boluses," and "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it *appeared* impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and were attended with dispepsy, loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was enabled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now not only a living but a sound monument of the efficacy of your medicine.

WM. H. FANSHAW.

Mr. J. Finch,—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

Mr. J. Finch,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Plaster and Oil.

ON HAND, and for Sale, a constant supply of GROUND PLASTER and LINSEED OIL, at the lowest cash prices at my Mills, at Greenbrook.

STELLE RANDOLPH.

May 3d, 1837. 16 tf

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGMENT.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergen-Hill to East Brunswick, and until farther notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 1 o'clock, P. M.	At 11 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M.	At 5 oclock, P. M.

On Sundays, the 11 1-2 A. M. and 1 P. M. trips are omitted.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., 1-4 before 2 P. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

(Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 9 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 10 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars otherwise they will be charged *extra prices*; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in NewYork is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st.; and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

May 15th, 1837. 20

The New-York Mirror:
A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science and the mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attraction, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie, from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to ameteurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

Notice.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

J. R. DUNN.

1 tf

Boundbrook Hotel.

Henry V. Nevius, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

Moral and Scientific.

Memory of Animals, and their Communication of Facts.—A multitude of instances might be related, but the fact of animals possessing memory is indisputable—that of reason, none. Every domestic animal is an illustration of the force of memory, but they do more than remember; they, as has been remarked, communicate their knowledge to each other and confer together; the expressions of many of their accents are well known, but by what means they communicate facts which do not interest the individual is difficult of apprehension.

In the East Indies, the sight of a boa constrictor throws all the smaller animals into the most overwhelming alarm; the old and young are appalled by its presence; put it is not so with the animals of this country, they have been taught the character of the serpent. Mr. Lelsall, a gentleman now residing in Liverpool, has an animal of this discription, and as it refuses to feed on any animal, however recently killed, its prey is necessarily given alive. A hen or a rabit, when put into a cage, manifests no alarm but hops over it in all directions and somtimes the hen pecks its skin, and they seem indifferent to each other, and no uneasiness is manifested till the boa puts himself into an attitude of death; instantly the victim is indiscribably agitated, and feels by experience that which the animals of the East, that had never seen a boa, know without.—The animals of every country also teach their young what to eat and what to avoid—what to fear, and what to confide in. In autumn the young and old birds flock together, and after a few weeks separate, the reason of their meeting is not obvious like that in the spring, unless it be to communicate the experience of the year to each other: that this may be the object, the fact that all the animals of the same species in a country are equally sagacious, leads to the belief of. When a desert island is first visited, the animals admit the approach of men, but if he injures any, and they escape, the whole are informed and keep at a greater distance.—Why is a hare frightened at a weasel, and not at a horse? Why were the seals so unsuspicious when they first became an object of merchandise, as not to move from their destroyers, and why are they now so difficult of approach except when so young as to be helpless? Why have the whales retired beneath the dreary and desolate icebergs rather than to delight themselves in the open sea, but that man is their enemy, of which the young are made acquainted.—*Dr. Jarold.*

Freedom of the Mind.—I call that mind free which masters the senses, which protects itself against animal appetites, which contemns pleasure and pain in comparison with its own energy, which penetrates beneath the body and recognizes its own reality and greatness, which passes life not in asking what it shall eat or what it shall drink, but in hungering, thirsting and seeking after righteousness.

I call that mind free which escapes the bondage of matter—which instead of stopping at the material universe and making it a prison wall, passes beyond to its Author, and finds in the radiant signatures which it every where bears of the Infinite Spirit, helps to its own spiritual enlargement.

I call that mind free which jealously guards its intellectual rights and power, which opens itself to light whencesoever it may come, which receives new truth as an angel from heaven, which while consulting others, enquires still more of the oracle within itself, and uses instruction from abroad, not to supercede, but to quicken and exalt its own energies.

I call that mind free which sets no bounds to its love, which is not imprisoned in itself or in a sect, which recognizes in all human beings the image of God and the rights of his children, which delights in virtue, and sympathises with virtue wherever they are seen, and offers itself up a willing victim to the cause of mankind.

I call that mind free, which is not passively formed by outward circumstances, which is not swept away by the torrent of events, which is not the creature of accidental impulse, but which bends events to its own improvement, and acts from an inward spring, from immutable principles which it has deliberately espoused.

I call that mind free, which protects itself against the usurpations of society, which does not cower to human opinion, which feels itself accountable to a higher tribunal than man, which respects a higher law than fashion, which respects itself too much to be the slave or the tool of the many or the few.

I call that mind free, which through confidence in God, and in the power of virtue, has cast off all fear but that of wrong doing, which menace nor peril can enthral, and which is calm in the midst of tumults, and possesses itself though all else be lost.

I call that mind free which resists the bondage of habit, which does not mechanically copy the past, which does not live on its own virtues, which does not enslave itself to precise rules, but which forgets what is behind, and listens for new and higher monitions of conscience, and rejoices to pour itself forth in fresh and higher exertions.

I call that mind free, which is jealous of its own freedom, which guards itself from being merged in others, which guards its empire over itself as nobler than the empire of the world.

In fine, I call that mind free, which, conscious of its affinity to God, and confiding in his promises by Jesus Christ, devotes itself faithfully to the unfolding of all its powers, which passes the bounds of time, and death, which hopes to advance forever and which finds inexhaustible power, both for action and suffering, in the prospect of immortality.

Such is the spiritual freedom, which Christ came to give. It consists in moral force, in self control, in the enlargement of thought and affection, and in the unrestrained action of our best powers. This is the great good of Christianity nor can we conceive greater within the gift of God.—*Channing.*

Starting in Life.—To the young man just entering on the career of active life, with no aids but his talents, his character, and his industry, on which to rely, the world is likely to present at first a somewhat clouded aspect.

Business avenues seem pre-occupied, and even crowded, by a throng of aspirants each of whom, however little advanced on the high road to final success, appears possessed of many and decided advantages over a new beginner.

These things should never be allowed to force despondency on the *mind*; for however crowded the avenues may *appear*, there always has been, and always will be opportunities for young men of moral, industrious, and persevering habits, to win their way, by honest means, to wealth and honor. Human selfishness, granting that nobler and better principles took no part in aid of the honestly aspiring, is too keen-sighted to suffer men of their stamp long to languish unemployed and in obscurity.

Opportunity, though to be embraced, must be sought—qualifications for business to be appreciated, must be put in the way of becoming known.

We must not set ourselves quietly in the chimney corner, and wait for the world to mine for us as for "hidden gold;" for we may rest assured that this trouble will never be taken. Such a course would be as wise as that of the clown, who having dropped his axe into a river, was found seated on its bank, waiting patiently for the water to run out; that he might find his property. We must, in short, be up and doing—leave no stone unturned—let no occasion slip that promises to facilitate us honestly in the attainment of our object.

If we are poor, we shall find many occasions on which to maintain a conscience void of offence—we must put a check-rein upon our vanity. To avoid debt, we must be constrained to wear a thread-bare coat, to support the character of our own boot-black, &c. Prudence may force us at times tacitly to acknowledge superiority where none exists—and shall these things be termed degrading? No—they afford precisely that which every man ought to pass to qualify him for an elevated and useful part in the drama of life. Franklin was not a whit the less a great man for having signalized his first appearance in Philadelphia, by carrying a loaf of bread under each arm, though there is not, probably, a young man in fifty at the present day, who in like circumstances, and aspiring even distantly at the half of Franklin's eminence, would not rather pay his fare for a week at the City Hotel, and run in debt for the amount, than make the exhibition.

It may be said, however, that times and practices have changed. Admitted—but times and practices have no effect on truths and principles. "Economy is the road to wealth," and "owe no man any thing," are as true, and as binding, now, as in the days of Franklin. There were individuals then, there are individuals now, who would look with contempt on the rigid economist, because they would suppose him to be poor. The ultimate success, however which would most certainly bless his independent and praiseworthy course, would make these men the most obsequious of his pretended friends. The golden opinions of such are not worth purchasing at any price—for the very substantial reason, that they may be ultimately had for the taking.

In concluding these random remarks, we would say—let no man in his outset in life, be rendered desponding by appearances. Let none be so modest, as to expect that the world will, or ought to seek them out, to ascertain their genius or their qualifications, for its service. It is a hair-brained poetic idea, and a sufficient comment is afforded on its Utopian character, by the fact, that it has consigned hundreds of foolish rhymers to a garret and a crust of bread. Let the fear of a dandy's contempt never empty your pockets of their small change. Be independently economical—(by this I do not mean miserly,)—strive to owe no man any thing, and the blessing of God, and the approbation of your own conscience, will follow you. Setting aside the casualties incident to life, you will be *rich, respected, honored.*

Marriage.—I never knew a marriage expressly for money, that did not end unhappy. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are continually playing the same unlucky game. I believe that men more frequently marry for love than women, because they have a free choice. I am afraid to conjecture how many women marry because they think they shall not have a better chance, and dread being dependent. Such marriages no doubt, sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a great number would be happier single. If I may judge from my own observation in such matters, marrying for a home is a most tiresome way of getting a living.—*Mrs. Child.*

Censure implies superiority; praise proves it: those who censure, wish to level others with themselves; those who praise, feel themselves above it.

Falsehoods are Pindar's razors, made to sell. Truth, a Damascus blade, made to shave—and nothing shaves so keenly.

Cork-screws have sunk more people than cork-jackets will ever save.

The difference between happiness and wisdom is, that the man who thinks himself most happy is so, while he who believes himself the most wise, is generally the very reverse.

Death opens the door to fame, and closes it to envy: it breaks the chain of the captive, and places the destiny of the slave in the hands of a higher master.

Happiness is a plant that flourishes only in the temperate zone of the passions.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1837.

ORATORY.

The Subscriber will give a specimen of Readings and Recitations, at the Plainfield Seminary, on Friday evening, June 2d.

The selection comprises some of the most finished compositions in the English language.

Among other elegant pieces, he will recite the following:—

Ossian's Address to the Sun.
The Coral Grove.—*Percival.*
The Christian's Soul.—*Moore.*
Ode to Music.—*Collins.*
The Harp of Judah.—*G. Lunt.*
The Bard.—*Gray.*
The Defeat of Sennecharib.—*Byron.*
The Death of Marco Bozzaris.—*Byron.*

The exercises will commence at half past 7.

Tickets, 12 1-2 cents each, may be obtained at Craig & Shotwell's.

JACOB T. BERGEN.

OUR PAPER.—The time has come when we are compelled to inform the readers of the Plainfield Union, that its publication must be interrupted. For several weeks, or until its affairs shall undergo a revision, and the business of its circulation &c. can be conducted on a more efficient plan, we bespeak the indulgence and co-operation of its friends. Much greater sacrifices than what were supposed necessary to its continuance and prosperity have been freely made; but the present prostration of business and ruin of credit, are too heavy a burthen for its infancy to sustain.

The Committee have resolved that it shall rest on its own resources, which, according to its receipts, the present week, amount to nothing at all, while its apparent income is nearly equal to its expenditure, provided its circulation among our country subscribers were not more expensive than is that of similar newspapers.

We look with confidence to the legislation of the Congress that is to assemble in the early part of September next, for the restoration of a stable currency, and to the determined perseverance, prolific ingenuity, and deathless enterprise of our fellow-citizens, for rebuilding the wreck of our commercial and manufacturing interests. Some new foundations will be necessary, especially in the case of those manufacturers depending for a market upon the prosperity of the cotton and sugar planters of the South. Indeed, if visited according to our deserts, the fiery trial may be far from its termination; still we expect the ultimate happiness of this country, in spite of the reckless folly of some, and the pride and violence of others; because, as a nation, we combine more of the elements of self government—morality, intelligence, and philanthropy—than any other, and we doubt not that the beneficent Ruler of the Universe will most wisely manage these elements.—No doubt He is waiting to see what improvement will be made of the present calamities. With such feelings and hopes, we bid our readers farewell, for the present.

TO OUR PATRONS.—Those who have not paid what is now due, (about eighty cents from the first,) are urgently requested to hand the amount to the carrier as he passes along the present week, and he will give a receipt instead of the publishing agent. Those who have paid in advance for the year, will have the balance refunded as soon as collections can be made, if they do not choose to have the paper resumed.

☞ BOOK AND JOB PRINTING will be continued at this office, and as our entire attention will be given to it, excepting what may be necessarily bestowed in re-arranging the affairs of the "Union," we confidently expect to do a very good business.

The Legislature of this state, of which we have received accounts up to Saturday last, had at that time done nothing, nor was there much prospect of their doing any thing the present week. The wrangling about a joint meeting, which was the schism of last winter, has thus far prevented their attending to the business for which they assembled.

COPPER MINE.—We have great reason to hope from what we have seen, that this place will be materially benefitted by the working of the Plainfield Copper Mine, situated near this place. This mine, though discovered previous to the Revolution, has remained unwrought, till within a few weeks past. It yields a very superior quality of ore. The lessee, Mr. Thorn, late of England, where he has long been engaged in the copper-mining business, informs us that he has never seen ore of equal richness within fifty fathoms of the surface. The depth already explored is only about five fathoms, and the ore, several hundred weight of which has been obtained, is believed by the best judges here to contain fifty per cent. of pure copper.

We have heard on good authority that Major Abraham Van Buren, (son of the President,) will shortly lead to the hymenial altar, one of the accomplished daughters of General Duncan L. Clinch, of Camden county, Georgia. Thus will the son of President Van Buren become a Southern and a slaveholder.—*Darien Telegraph.*

THE TIMES.—In order to obtain accurate and distinct ideas on any subject the principles of which are deduced from a comparison of particulars, it is essential that we associate as many for the basis of our inferences, as we can collect by the most discreet and laborious inquiry. As in all questions relating to political economy, there may be an honest variance of opinion, it is not only courteous but necessary, that no element should be assumed as an argument, which is equivocal in its nature or merely specious in its qualities. Perhaps there was never a period in the affairs of our country, in which there was demanded so great a sacrifice of private theories, prejudices, and interests, at the shrine of truth, as at the present moment. We believe it to be an unquestionable fact, that a candid, unbiassed and faithful examination of the causes and effects which are universally deplored in our community, would enable us to concert a plan of operations which would not only recal our former prosperity, but would afford us a discreet and responsible guide for the future. In publishing the following statistics, we do not presume to dictate in the imperative style of party reasoning that they must be taken as legitimate grounds for the deduction of principles, but we present them to our readers in this connected form, appealing to their personal knowledge for the truth of the assertions.

The People have been told for the past eight years that the times were growing better and better every year, under the late and present Administrations.

How stands the account now? Eight years ago we had a United States Bank of $35,000,000 capital, twenty millions of specie in the country, and a currency equal to any in the world.

The United States Bank has been vetoed, the deposites removed into pet banks, and now, with eighty millions of specie in the country, we have either no currency at all, or one of the very worst in the world.

Eight years ago a man could travel through the United States and Canada with bills of the United States Bank, and without having to pay one per cent. discount.

Now the pet and other bank bills are from five to ten per cent. discount, even in the states to which they belong.

Eight years ago, with twenty millions of specie in the country, they were at par, and all the banks paid for their notes in specie. Now, none of the banks pay it, and one hundred and ten dollars of the best bank paper must be given for one hundred dollars in specie.

Eight years ago we had specie for change; now we have thousands of tickets, called "shinplasters," or no change at all.

Eight years ago business, commerce, and trade, all went on smoothly and prosperously. Now, business is broken up, trade destroyed and bankruptcy, distress and poverty, staring people in the face.

Eight years ago, the expenses of Government were *thirteen millions of dollars. Now, they are over thirty-two millions of dollars.*

The above is selected from the Princeton Whig, a party paper, and on the other hand, we give below the views and arguments, in relation to this subject, of the editor of the Plaindealer, a consistent and distinguished friend of General Jackson, though by no means a supporter of all the measures of the present democratic party.

SEPARATION OF BANK AND STATE.—When a hurricane passes over the land, spreading its surface with wrecks, they who survive its fury, though for a while stupified with terrour, soon recover their faculties, and set about to free the soil of the shattered fragments and reconstruct their edifices in a mode better able to sustain the violence of future tempests. We are now in this condition. A hurricane has passed over our land and the traces of its wrath are scattered around us. We have spent a sufficient time in the inactivity of dismay, and it is now proper to bestir ourselves, and make preparations for the future. It is particularly incumbent on those who are imbued with economick principles, and animated by a sincere desire to promote the lasting good of their country, to exert themselves in forming a correct publick opinion as to the course to be pursued. We lay claim to the latter of these qualifications, and obey its promptings to urge upon our readers that plan which we think alone has the recommendation of perfect accordance with the principles of democracy, and which alone promises, as its result, "the greatest good of the greatest number."

Our plan may be stated in a phrase of the utmost brevity; for it consists merely in the absolute separation of government from the banking and credit system. Bank and state have been hitherto joined in an unholy union, and we see the fruits of the connexion. Let us now try if we cannot divorce the ill-assorted pair, and by so doing promote the prosperity of both, and of all dependent upon them.

It is to be expected that many projects, differing in their nature, motives, and objects, will be urged upon the people. Every scheme of reformation will find earnest, because interested, advocates, and most of them will probably be presented with all the advantages of eloquent exposition and plausible argument. The country constitutes the tribunal which must at last decide the question; and relying, with unbounded confidence on the foundation which supports the democratic creed, the intelligence and integrity of the great body of the people, we await the final decision with deep interest, but without apprehension.

Among the schemes which will probably be urged, the proposition to re-establish a national bank presents itself most conspicuously. This will assume various modifications. Some will demand the reintegration, in its federal powers, of that gigantic institution, which the late administration overthrew, and which now, as a state corporation, lies in wait for a favourable opportunity again to fasten itself on the American people. Others, rejecting a scheme of resuscitating a bank so justly odious to the great body of the people, will vary their demand, and ask for a federal bank, composed of other corporators, and clothed with more limited powers. A third party, equally anxious for a vast federal engine of finance, will cloak their object under the thin disguise of "a loan office;" while others, having in view the same end essentially, will use a yet more modest appellation, and merely urge the propriety of establishing "a fiscal agent of the government." These propositions will all naturally spring from the professed aristocracy; while another class of schemes will probably be put forward under the name of the democracy. The aim of these will be, either to raise and reconstruct the prostrated system of state banks as depositaries for the federal revenue, or to build up some new monetary agencies under state control.

Against all these plans alike we avow uncompromising hostility. They all rest on principles violative of the equal rights of man. They are all fraught with danger to popular freedom. They are all essentially the same in their intrinsick characters, differing, indeed, in modes and degrees, but all adverse to that great principle of democratick freedom, on which rest the best hopes of political philanthropy for the complete emancipation and happiness of mankind. They alike ask for exclusive privileges to a few, which are to be withheld from the many. They alike ask for powers dangerous in their very nature; powers to regulate the currency and exchange; powers, in other words, to control every man's business, fix the value of property at their arbitrary will, and take from labour the bread it has earned.

We have twice tried the scheme of a federal bank, and twice found that its fruits are bitter. We have seen it fail in the objects for which it was created; and we have nearly seen it succeed in other objects fatal to the popular will. As a financial agent, we have proved it impotent for the prevention of fluctuations and revulsions; as a political engine, we have proved it dreadfully potent, and by the use of the most detestable means. We have tried the scheme of state banks, also, and the result which we now behold, and which is but the repetition of former similar results, unanswerably proves its deplorable inefficiency.

This is a plain statement of incontrovertible facts. Shall we, then, have recourse anew to the same system which has so utterly failed us before; or shall we not pause to inquire if there is not another system, more in accordance with natural justice, more effectual for the specifick objects proposed and more free, besides, from objections, which, if incidental and collateral, are yet of the most serious moment? We are no enemy to banking. We are no enemy to credit, in any form it may naturally assume between man and man. We confine our enmity solely to political interference with a subject which belongs to trade, and should be left to be governed by the same principles which harmoniously regulate all the affairs to which they are applied. If competition and enterprise were left in an unbounded field, they could not run to wilder excess, than that which we deplore as the consequence of the monopoly system. If free banking should prove as bad, it could not prove worse than the scheme of exclusively privileged banks, and we should at least escape all the degrading effects of bribery, corruption, and the thousand legislative evils, which are the obvious and inevitable consequences of the present system.

But when we speak of free banking, we deal in general terms, and the reader may desire that our views should be stated somewhat more explicitly. We would have banking then, placed on the same basis as any other business, and neither protected nor restricted by laws, any more than the commonest traffick in which man engages. This depends upon the action of the states, and the sole legislative measure necessary to accomplish it, is to repeal entirely the act known as the restraining law. We would have the federal government also separate itself wholly from all connexion with banking, recognizing nothing as money but silver and gold, and entrusting its funds to no private individual or association, voluntary or corporate, for safe keeping. The money of the government should be deposited, either in a single depositary at the commercial focus of the country, or at the principal points where collected, and officers appointed charged with the especial duty of guarding it. The various branches of the publick service should be paid with drafts or checks on these depositaries. Banking would thus be reduced to its proper field of action, as a mere auxiliary to commerce. It would not extend itself to a prodigious size, on the borrowed resources of the people, and finally bursting with its own distention, leave the government bankrupt, and spread ruin and dismay, through all classes of the community.

But under such a system would banks, adequate to the demands of commerce, spring into existence? With the same certainty that the demand brings supply in every other affair of trade. The demands of commerce require an immense number of ships to interchange our commodities with those of every quarter of the globe; but we need no law to say that this man shall be a shipwright and that a joiner, one a rigger and another a caulker. The supply accommodates itself to the demand under the harmonious operation of the laws of trade. It requires enormous capital to carry on certain branches of commerce, the India trade, for example. But no exclusive privileges are necessary. The mere stimulus of profit, the mere fact of demand, immediately sets capital flowing in that channel.

The same universal principle would supply us with banks adequate to all the legitimate demands of commerce. Competition would regulate them more effectually than law. It would lead to their giving the greatest amount of security, and to their paying the highest rate of interest on deposites, and charging the lowest rate of discount on their loans, compatible with a reasonable profit on the investment of capital.

But would you inundate the country with an irresponsible paper currency? We have already guarded against such a result, by requiring that the government, in all its various branches of receipt and expenditure, should know nothing as money but silver and gold. This would, of necessity, always keep a sufficient amount in circulation for all the purposes of ordinary currency. If the bankers exceeded their proper limits, their notes would immediately depreciate, and thus oblige them to retrench. But in the common affairs of life, in the every day dealings of men, a paper representative of money would be unknown. Your duties to the Custom House, your purchase of publick lands, your fees in the courts of law, and all payments to the officers and functionaries of the government, of every branch and degree, being absolutely required in *actual money*, the notes of bankers would be restricted to commercial operations, gold and silver would be the medium of ordinary traffick, and we should at last realize the benefits of a Constitutional Currency.

STEAMBOAT BURNT—140 LIVES LOST.

The New-Orleans papers of the 11th ult. by the express mail, furnish the particulars of the most appalling steamboat disaster which has occurred in our country:—

The steamer Ben Sherrod, Captain Castleman, left New-Orleans on Sunday morning, May 7th, bound to Louisville; and on the night of the 8th, when about thirty miles below Natchez, she was found to be on fire. In a few minutes after the fire was discovered, the whole boat was enveloped in flames, and out of near two hundred persons on board only about fifty or sixty were saved.

Being in the stream, and her wheel ropes burnt off, it was impossible to run her ashore; and no alternative was left to the persons on board, but to jump into the water and attempt to save themselves by swimming, or floating on such articles as they could find, or perish in the flames. In the confusion and alarm, many who could not swim sprang overboard, without taking the precaution to provide themselves with a plank or box, and were drowned; many more it is feared were burned to death. Few even of those now living would have survived, had not the steamer Columbus, Capt. Jones, come to their assistance. A number were picked up, but a greater number sunk before aid could reach them. The steamer Statesman also picked up six or seven.

So rapid was the spread of the fire, and so destitute were those on board of all means of escape, that nothing could be saved, not even the register of the boat; so that it is impossible to say how many were lost, or what were their names. The passengers and crew amounted to over one hundred and sixty.

The fire is believed to have originated from the wood used for fuel being piled up near the boiler. [Were the firemen drunk or asleep, that it was not discovered in time for its extinguishment?] The story of the disaster was related to us by a young man who was a cabin passenger, and it is awfully interesting, and his own escape almost miraculous. When he awoke, he put on his clothes and leaped into the yawl which was hanging at the stern, and was followed by about forty other men, one of whom cut the rope connecting the stern of the steamer with the bow of the yawl, and dropped the latter into a perpendicular position, the bow towards the water. All on board were precipitated into the water and are believed to have been drowned, with the exception of the narrator, and he saved himself by clinging to the thwarts. In a few minutes, about twenty of the crew made their way to the stern of the steamer, and placed themselves in the boat, suspended as she was. One of them imprudently took out his knife and cut the last rope by which she was suspended, and she plunged, as might have been expected, full twenty feet under water. All that had been hanging to her were missing, excepting five, including the individual who relates the story. He says, when he rose to the surface, he found himself under the yawl, and she was lying bottom up. Being strong, active, and expert at swimming, he worked his way from beneath and mounted on her bottom, where he was soon joined by the four men who had saved themselves, and in this situation they floated 12 miles down the river, before they were picked up by the Columbus.

Captain Castleman, by vigorous exertions, saved his wife and two children—one of his children and his father were lost. A Mr. Smith also had the luck to save his wife and one child—and we add with pain that one of his children is missing.

There was some powder on board, in what quantity we know not—but the knowledge that it was there, seems to have paralyzed the efforts of the crew, and its explosion added to the deep horrors of the scene. We are informed that there were nine ladies on board, only two of whom were rescued.

The survivors of this appalling disaster, unanimously concur in expressions of warmest gratitude to Capt. Jones of the Columbus, for his activity in picking them up, and for his kindness while on board his vessel. The steamboat Alton passed downwards, not long after the accident occurred, when many unfortunates were still struggling for life in the water. The survivors are not so eloquent in their expressions of gratitude to the commander of the Alton, as they are towards Capt. Jones.

All the Chamber maids and women employed on the boat perished. Out of thirty-five negroes that are known to have been on board, only two escaped alive. The Ben Sherrod had the largest crew of any boat on the river, and out of the fifty saved, over thirty belonged to the boat; and out of the sixty or seventy cabin passengers, there are but about ten or twelve left alive. One of the officers of the boat assured us, that in addition to the cabin passengers, there were at least sixty or more deck passengers, of whom scarce six are saved.

We understand that three different explosions took place on board the boat while burning; first, barrels of whiskey, brandy, &c., then the boilers blew up with a fearful explosion, and lastly thirty barrels of gun powder exploded, strewing the surface of the river with fragments.

A large quantity of specie was in the boat on its way to the Tennessee banks, and was lost; one gentleman placed his pocket-book containing $38,000 under his pillow, and though he escaped with life, he lost all his money. A great many more persons on board had very large amounts of money with them, the most or all of which, in the confusion was lost.

Since the above was in type we have received the following further particulars:

At the time she took fire, she was engaged in a race with the steamer Prairie; and the fire took from the great heat of the boilers caused by raising her steam to its extreme power—a barrel of whiskey was placed on the deck for the use of the hands during the race. It is plain that this awful calamity is attributable to *Intemperance*, and its concomitant, *Steam-boat racing*. Thus it is that RUM slays not only its immediate victims but others, destroying the innocent with the guilty.

At about 12 o'clock at night the furnace had become so heated that it communicated fire to the wood. When the crew discovered it they all left their posts, though they had ample time to run the boat ashore, and landed every passenger on her, she being then not more than 200 yards from the shore, and no attempt was made to effect a landing until after several minutes had elapsed, when it was too late. The captain then ordered the engineer to stop the boat, but he had fled, leaving the boat under full headway, and bearing out into the middle of the river. The passengers and crew were next forced overboard by the flames.

In this state of things the steamer Columbus passing downwards, came to the relief of the sufferers, using every means to save as many as possible. While thus engaged, and after the sufferers had floated with and down the current several miles, and were scattered far and wide over the river, struggling with death, and shrieking in every direction for assistance, the steamboat Alton, (Capt. Dougherty,) came down and was hailed by the captian of the Columbus, and informed of these circumstances, and was requested to save as many as he could. But to the eternal disgrace of humanity, this monster in human shape, surrounded on all sides by human beings imploring aid, by the shrieks of the dying, passed unheedingly on his way, running his boat over many, and drowning others by the waves created on his passage.

There wore 225 persons on board, of which not more than 60 were saved.

The amount of specie lost was about $230,000.

FORGERY.—*Deplorable Effects of Gambling.*—On Saturday last it was discovered that a check for $1,000, with the forged name of Pilot Barbiere, had been paid at the Manhattan bank, and another for $350, with the forged signature of Robert Kermit, upon the Seventh Ward Bank, which was also paid. The latter, on receiving notice that his bank account had been overdrawn called at the bank and requested to see his checks and had no difficulty in pointing out the forged one. This course was also pursued with regard to Mr. Barbiere, and singular as it may appear, in looking for the forged checks they discovered two others that were genuine, one for $63.94, and another for $14.62, which had not been presented until several days after they had been drawn, the date on which they were paid being marked upon them, and which led to a suspicion that they had been kept back for the purpose of imitating the signatures. The genuine checks had been given in payment of Messrs. Bright & Merl's bill, to their clerk a young Englishman by the name of George Blythe, about 18 or 19 years of age. These facts justified the magistrate to issue a warrant for the apprehension of Blythe, who was accordingly arrested and brought before Justice Lowndes, by Sparks and Waldron. The unfortunate youth made affidavit that on the 29th of April, at the house of a notorious gambler, named Samuel De Mot, in Nassau st., two doors from Cedar, he lost three hundred dollars of the money at a roulette table within 24 hours; and that he lost at various times at the same table, the sum of $1,000; which he had been cheated and defrauded out of by the said De Mot. Through the activity of the officers above named, $775 of the money has been recovered, and disclosures made that will lead, perhaps, to the recovery of more. Upon this affidavit, Justice Lowndes issued a warrant for the arrest of De Mott, the keeper of the tables, and held him to bail in the sum of $2,000, which, it is much to be regretted, he had the good luck of finding in a *responsible* individual, who became bound to that amount for his appearance at the Court of Sessions to answer the charge.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

New Haven, Ct. May 17.

METEOR.—A splendid Meteorite was seen by many persons in this city on Saturday, May 6, 1837, at 15 minutes past 8 in the evening. It was apparently five times as large as Jupiter, and of a fine yellowish white color, with some tinge of green. It fell from a high altitude in the S S. W. almost vertically (with a slight inclination to the West) and bursting into fragments disappeared at an altitude of about 35 degrees, nearly in the direction of 30 degrees West of South. No report was heard, owing probably to the great distance of the Meteor. H.

The recent melancholy loss of lives resulting from the conflagration of the Ben. Sherrod steamer, has suggested a very simple contrivance within the reach of every man, and generally at hand. It is that of tying his hat up in his pocket-handkerchief, having the tye under the brim, and when in the water, by holding that part downwards, the air contained in the hat would be sufficient to buoy up one unable to swim, at least six hours, and oftentimes double that time, so that assistance might be obtained, and many valuable lives saved from an untimely death. An English paper, to which we are indebted for the above hint, states that it has in several instances been attended with complete success.

WHOLESOME ABOLITIONISM.—Several churches have raised the following sums to pay Mr. Henry Herman of Virginia, the price, $260, for his fugitive slave, Davis, aged 63:

Baptist Churches,	$185.09
Tabernacle,	63.58
Chatham street Chapel,	43.86
Fourth Free Church	21.80
Mr. Wilder, donation,	6.37
	$320.61

Part of the surplus went to the jail fees, and the balance, 29.50, was presented by the agent, Mr. Horace Dresser, to the slave.

SUICIDES, ACCIDENTS, &c.—Last Sunday was frightful of accidents and suicides in Vicksburg. One man, in the presence of a large number of persons, deliberately laid down his hat upon the deck of a flat boat, and took a running jump into the river; he rose, and as soon as he found himself on the surface of the water, he dived again and was seen no more. All efforts to save him were vain. Another deliberately shot himself with a pistol, on one of the flat boats on the landing. A third, from Pittsburg, with a load of coal, was instantly killed by the recoil of a rope, by which he was endeavouring to land his boat. A boy named Anderson, an apprentice to the tailoring business, was experimenting with a pound of

gun powder which he had buried in the earth. In his efforts to ignite it, the whole exploded, mangling his head in the most shocking manner.—*Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel.*

WORSE THAN SHAVING.—A poor Frenchman who is unable to speak or understand English, yesterday complained at the Police Office that a cabinet maker in Beekman street owed him $120 and that on calling for payment yesterday, the cabinet maker brought him down to a broker's in Wall street, and purchased $120 in bills of some of the Western banks, with which he paid his debt to the Frenchman, who took the money and went to pay some debts of his own, but no one would take the bills. He then went to the cabinet maker, who refused to take them back, and directed him to go to the Broker's, who, he said, would discount them. The Frenchman accordingly went to the broker's, who refused to exchange them on any terms. He then came to the Police Office, where his case was in no way mended, as it was not a matter which the magistrates could take cognizance of, and he had no remedy except by a civil suit against the cabinet maker, to make him take back the bills.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—May 18th.—We regret to learn that on Sunday last a boat upset just out of Grand river, by which accident 3 persons lost their lives. Our informant states that they undertook to amuse themselves by sailing in the wake of the steamer, Bunker Hill, but the water was too much agitated; their frail bark could not live in it. One of them, a boy, was taken out of the water before he breathed his last, but too late; all efforts to resuscitate him were fruitless. Another warning this to sabbath breakers.—*Conneaut (Ohio,) Gaz.*

No week, and scarcely a day passes without some new instance of real suffering. We have received authentic statements of families already in want of daily food, and others totally at a loss how they are to be sustained for months to come. Indeed, how can it be otherwise, when the few, that have bread-stuff refuse to sell on credit, and a great part of the people have no cash or way to earn any.—*N. Y. paper.*

MARRIED.

On Saturday morning last, (27th May,) by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, Mr. Richard Richards, to Miss Elizabeth Oliver, all of Newark.

In Patterson, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. John F. Clark, Mr. Aaron Post, to Miss Mary Ann Van Pelt.

At Millstone, (Somerset county,) on the 16th ult. by the Rev. John Van Liew, David N. Bogart, of Princeton, to Miss Sarah M. daughter of Daniel H. Disborough, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

On the 26th ult. near New Hope, Mr. Jefferson Kinsey, aged 26.

On same day, at Raritan Landing, Mr. Joseph Garrish, in the 87th year of his age, one of the few remaining veterans of the Revolution.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.				Do. country	13 50	a	14 50
Pot	4 50	a	5 00	Prime city,	8 50	a	8 75
Pearl	5 50	a	— —	Do. country	8 25	a	8 50
BEESWAX—lb.				Cargo	6 —	a	6 50
Yellow	— 25	a	— 00	Hams lb.	— 13	a	— 16
White	— 38	a	— 40	Smok'd Beef	— 10	a	— 12
CANDLES—lb.				Lard	— 14	a	— 15
Tallow	— 11	a	— 13	Butter, dairy	— 24	a	— 26
Sperm	— 32	a	— 33	Do. shipping	— 18	a	— 23
COAL.				Cheese, Am.	— 9	a	— 11
Liverp'l ch.	12 50	a	13 25	*RICE—100 lbs.*			
Scotch	10 —	a	11 —	1st quality	3 38	a	3 88
Nova Scotia	10 50	a	11 —	*SALT—bu.*			
Lack'a. ton	— —	a	— —	Turks Island	— 37	a	— 40
Schuylkill	— —	a	— —	St. Ubes	— —	a	— —
COFFEE—lb.				Cadiz	— —	a	— —
Cuba	— 9	a	— 11	Lisbon	— —	a	— —
Brazil	— 10	a	— 11	Liverpool gr.	— 44	a	— —
Porto Rico	— 11	a	— 12	Do. do. sack	1 80	a	2 00
Laguira	— 10	a	— 12	*SEEDS.*			
St. Domingo	— 9	a	— 11	Flax,ro.7 bu.	11 50	a	12 —
Java	— 12	a	— 14	Do. clean	12 50	a	— —
Sumatra	— 10	a	— 11	Timothy, te.	14 —	a	14 50
FEATHERS—lb.				Clover, lb.	— 12	a	— 13
Foreign	— 14	a	— 25	*SOAP—lb.*			
American	— 50	a	— 55	Brown	— 5	a	— 7
FISH—brl.				Castile	— 13	a	— 15
Mackerel,	1,10 25	a	10 50	*SUGARS—lb.*			
Do. No. 2	9 25	a	9 50	N. Orl prime	— 6	a	— 7
Do. No. 3	6 25	a	6 50	St. Croix	— 8	a	— 10
Shad, Ct.	1, — —	a	13 25	Porto Rico	— 6	a	— 8
Do. No. 2	8 75	a	— —	Havana, whit	— 9	a	— 11
Do. Maine	12 25	a	12 50	Lump	— 14	a	— 15
Herring dry	2 75	a	3 —	Loaf	— 16	a	— 19
FLAX—lb.				*TALLOW—lb.*			
Russia	— 10	a	— 12	American	— 10	a	— 11
American	— —	a	— 11	Russian	— —	a	— —
FRUIT.				*TEAS—lb.*			
Raisins,cask	4 15	a	4 25	Imperial	— 57	a	1 00
Bunch, box	1 75	a	1 88	Gunpowder	— 57	a	1 00
Muscatel	1 87	a	1 42	Hyson	— 58	a	1 00
Bloom	1 35	a	1 45	Y. Hyson	— 26	a	— 80
Smyrna, lb.	— 4	a	— 5	Hyson Skin	— 34	a	— 50
Currants, Zt.	9 —	a	— 10	Souchong	— 25	a	— 50
HONEY—gal.				Tonkay	— 40	a	— 50
Havana	— 45	a	— 50	Bohea	— 18	a	— 20
HAY—100 lbs.				*TOBACCO—lb.*			
Good qual.	1 —	a	— —	Virginia	— 5	a	— 8
HOPS—lb.				Kentucky	— 7	a	— 11
First sort '36	— —	a	— 10	Ohio	— 9	a	— 13
INDIGO—lb.				Cuba	— 22	a	— 25
Bengal	1 37	a	1 75	St. Domingo	— 9	a	— 18
Manilla	1 25	a	1 30	Manuf. No. 1	— 12	a	— 18
Caraccas	1 40	a	1 45	Do. No. 2,	— 10	a	— 12
Guatamala	1 22	a	1 26	Cavendish	— 12	a	— 40
LIME—cask.				*WOOL—lb*			
Thomaston	1 45	a	— —	Amer. Sax.	— 60	a	— 65
Camden	— —	a	— —	Do. Merino fl	— 50	a	— 67
LEATHER—lb.				Common	— 45	a	— 50
Sole, Oak	— 22	a	— 28	Pulled No. 1,	— 47	a	— —
Do. Hemlk.	— 18	a	— 24	Do. No. 2,	— 30	a	— 35
MOLASSES—gal.				*CORN EXCHANGE.*			
Hav. & Mat.	— —	a	— 35	Flour,NY.bl.	8 50	a	9 00
Trin'd. Cuba	— 38	a	— —	Troy	8 —	a	8 50
Mart. & Gua	— 34	a	— 36	Western	9 —	a	9 87
Porto Rico	— 37	a	— 38	Philadelphia	9 00	a	— —
Orleans	— 37	a	— 38	Georgetown	— —	a	10 50
NAVAL STORES—brl.				Howard st.	10 00	a	— —
Tar	2 25	a	— —	Richmond	9 25	a	9 —
Pitch	— —	a	2 —	Baltimore	9 00	a	— —
Rosin	1 62	a	2 50	Rye Flour	6 —	a	6 25
Turp'tine W	— —	a	3 50	Indian Meal	4 12	a	4 25
OILS—gal.				Wheat, Baltic	1 20	a	1 50
Linseed	— 98	a	1 05	Do. Genesee	— —	a	— —
Whale	— 45	a	46	Do. N. Car.	— —	a	— —
Sperm, sum.	— 90	a	— —	Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00	a	1 00
Do. winter	1 —	a	— —	Corn, N. bu.	1	a	1 06
Fish, brl.	20 —	a	21 —	Do. South.	95	a	1 00
PROVISIONS—brl.				Barley	1 06	a	1 —
Beef,ms city	— —	a	15 —	Oats, North.	— 60	a	— 62

NOTICES.

Mr. DAVID OLIVER, of Burlington, is authorized to obtain susscribers and receive payments for this paper.

Mr. ELISHA RUNYON is our present Agent, instead of Mr. Coriell, on the route to Boundbrook, &c.

☞ WM. D. STEWART, Esq. is our Agent for Somerset and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper. JACOB OVERACRE,

January, 1837. *Publishing Agent.*

Traveller's Guide.

☞ Waters' Plainfield and Rahway Stage leaves Plainfield at 6, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted, and arrives at Rahway in time for the quarter before 8 o'clock train of cars for New York. Leaves Rahway on the arrival of the cars from New York, at half past 2, and arrives in Plainfield at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Swiftsure Mail line leaves Plainfield, about 10, A. M. for Elizabethport, in time for the 1 o'clock steamboat for New York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Returning, leaves Pier No. 1, Washington street, at 10 A. M. for Elizabethport, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and passes through Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M.

The steamer Passaic leaves Newark at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. for New York. Leaves New York, foot of Barclay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for Newark.

The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats run till 12 o'clock, night.

THADEUS DAVID'S.

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its greater Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Prepared by THADEUS DAVIDS,
222 William Street & 143 Maiden-Lane, N. Y.

T. DAVIDS having been a practical Manufacturer for the last ten years, his attention has been directed to the greatest possible *Excellence of Quality. They have been used by Congress, in most of the National and State Public Offices, and by Merchants and extensive Dealers, all over the Union; and they have taken the First Premium at four successive Fairs of the American Institute.* Testimonials have been received from every quarter, attesting their superiority.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THIS Institution has recommenced its operations under the care of HARVEY DAYTON, M. D.

PLAINFIELD is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

The system of education will be complete and thorough. No pains will be spared to secure the moral rectitude and intellectual vigor of the pupils.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently. Considering a correct and scientific knowledge of our native tongue of the greatest importance, and as furnishing the best foundation for a course of Classical education, the most careful attention will be given to the English Department.

In addition to the usual branches of English education, Book Keeping in all those forms calculated to prepare the youth for mercantile or mechanical pursuits will be efficiently taught.

Dr. D. will have the immediate care of all the departments—will employ suitable assistants and be accountable for their qualifications.

The Female Department is now under the care of Miss MARY H. FOX.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., } *New York City.*
William F. Pyatt, M. D., }
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, }
Nathan Vail, }
Job Squier, Esq., }
Jos. L. Shotwell, } *Plainfield.*
Laing Webster, }
E. L. Sheppard, }
Robert Anderson, }

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, }
JOHN LAYTON, }
ELIJAH SHOTWELL, }
DANIEL SHOTWELL, } *Trustees.*
JARVIS B. AYRES, }
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., }
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., }

PLAINFIELD, May 18, 1837. 18 tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this Mill; that it is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

BLANK WARRANTS and SUBPŒNAS, for Justices', a clear print on superb paper, for sale here.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 18 4t

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel; Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

English Literature.

THE subscriber announces to the members of his class in the English Language, that he will resume his instructions on Saturday evening, the 13th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, at the Plainfield Seminary. Arrangements will then be made for classes in French, English Composition, Poetic Analysis, Elocution, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, History, Astronomy, Arithmetic and Stenography.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of joining a class in either of the preceding branches, are respectfully requested to attend on the evening above named, as the course of instruction in each department will be described and its practical results detailed.

JACOB T. BERGEN.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for Cash the following Books and Stationary: 1 or 200 'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet, 9 cts single, or 6s. per dozen—1 or 2 dozen Goldsmith's Greece, 31 cts. —1 doz. Dodd on Death, 15 and 18 cts.—English Readers, 2s.—Life of Franklin, 2s.—Large School Testaments, 18 cts.—Pocket do. 2s.—Webster's Spelling Books, 10 cts.—Murray's small grammar, 8 cts.—A large lot of Toy books—Saurin's Sermons—Scott's Napoleon, 3 vols. Republic of Letters—Brambletye House, and many others.

Gilt note paper, various colors, 2 cts. per sheet—India Rubber—Lead pencils—Gold paper—A large lot of Engravings, from 1 cent to $1—Maps of the city of New-York, 9 cts. and 1s.—Age cards, 6 cts.—Kaleidescopes, —Pink saucers—wafers, sand, &c. &c.

Also best warranted German Cologne Water, 5s. and 6s. per bottle—Amber bathing water 2s.—Tooth powder 6s. per box. M. F. CUSHING.

A Chance Yet.

THE Subscriber would rent the House and Store that he now occupies, if applied for soon, separate or together. Possession given very soon.

May 4. 16tf E. V. SHOTWELL.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle, and those having demands to present them, as he wishes to deal no longer on credit.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, May 4. 16tf

THE Subscriber would offer for sale his remaining stock of Goods Cheap for Cash.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

May 4. 16tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1 tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

Book and Job Printing.

HAVING effected the necessary arrangements, and been especially fortunate in securing first rate workmen, and having obtained a full assortment of

Fashionable Fancy and Plain Type,

the subscriber desires to inform all persons who may be disposed to employ him in this line, that he is now prepared to execute Printing in all its various branches, with promptness, and in a style of taste and neatness that shall not be exceeded by any at similar prices.

BOOK PRINTING.

It being intended to make Book Printing, an essential part of the business of the Office, particular attention will be paid to it, and it is believed,

That Work will be done as well as in New-York,
and at moderate Prices.

The Translations from the French, extracts from which have been published in this paper, is in press at this office; and other works are confidently expected from the city and elsewhere.

JOBS.

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,**
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union," by

May, 1837. J. OVERACRE.

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Course Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

A Chance yet.

A FARM to let on shares or rent, if application is made immediately. It contains about SIXTY-TWO acres, being one mile and a half from Plainfield.

For particulars apply to the subscriber at Plainfield.

April 13. J. B. AYRES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods,

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready bailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz.—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 1½ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

34 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837. 1 tf

Literary and Entertaining.

THE QUAKER.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

The Quaker stood under his broad smooth brim,
In the plain drab suit, that simple and trim,
Was better than royal robes to him,
Who looked to the inward part,
Foregoing the wealth and honors of earth;
And emptied his breast of the praise of birth,
To seek the pleasures of matchless worth
Reserved for the pure in heart.

And he heaved a sigh at the lofty look
Of the mitred head o'er the gilded book;
And a view of the costly drapery took
With a meek and pitying eye.
'Alas,' said he, as he turned away
From the splendid purple, the grand display,
'What honor to worldy pomp they pay,
In the name of the King Most High!'

Then he looked around on his own proud land,
Where those of his faith were a suffering band,
Enchained in the conscience, and under the hand
Of merciless power oppressed.
'I'll seek,' said the Quaker, 'a happier shore,
Where I and my people may kneel before
The shrine we erect to the God we adore;
And none shall our rights molest!'

And sick of the sounding of empty things,
Of beggarly strife in the island of kings,
His dove-like spirit unfurled her wings,
For a bold and venturous sweep.
She wafted him off, o'er billow and spray,
'Twixt the sea and the sky, on the pathless way,
To a beautiful sylvan scene that lay
Far o'er the boiling deep.

And when he came down, unruffled and staid,
Where along the skirt of the peaceful shade,
The Schuylkill and Delaware rolled, and made
Their friendly waters unite,
The Indian sprang from his light canoe,
The bird to the topmost bough withdrew,
And the deer skipped up on the cliff, to view
The new and unseemly sight.

But the tomahawk dropped from the red man's hand,
When he saw the Quaker advance, and stand
Presenting his purse but to share the land
He had come to share with him.
And scanning his bland and noble face,
Where goodness was all that his eye could trace,
He haughtily smiled at its hiding place,
Far under the hat's broad brim.

'Thou'lt find,' said the Quaker, 'in me, and in mine,
But friends and brothers to thee and to thine,
Who abuse no power and admit no line,
'Twixt the red man and the white,
Save the cords of love as a sacred tie;
For our one great Father who dwells on high,
Regards the child with an angry eye,
Who robs from his brothers' right.'

The Indian passed—and the Quaker stood
The righteous lord of the shadowy wood,
Like the genius of thought, in his solitude,
Till his spirit, the inner man,
Became too mighty to be repressed
Beneath the drab on his ample breast,
Had moved—and with neatness and plainly dressed,
Came forth as his lips began.

'I may not swear but I'll prophesy—
'This lofty forest that towers so high,
Must bow—and its stately head must lie
On the lap of its mother earth!
When the stroke of the axe shall its pride subdue,
And its branching honors the ground shall strew,
Then some of its parts may be reared anew,
To shelter the peaceful hearth!

'Where now the poor Indian scatters the sod
With offerings burnt to an unknown god,
By Gospel light shall the path be trod.
To the Courts of the Prince of Peace.
And, here will commerce appoint her mart;
The marble will yield to the hand of art;
From the sun of science the rays will dart,
And the darkness of nature cease!'

And thus did the vision of prophecy
Expand and blaze to the prophet's eye,
Till it grew so fast and arose so high,
That the gentle words that hung
Like a string of pearls, from his cautious lip,
On their silver thread he was fain to clip,
Lest something more than the truth might slip,
For once from a Quaker's tongue.

But the trees quaked too, at the words he spoke,
For they knew that the knee of the knotted oak,
Must bend ere the vow of the Quaker broke;
And they bowed and kissed the ground.
The hammer and axe had abjured repose;
And the mountains rang with their distant blows,
As the forest fell and the city rose,
And her glory beamed around.

Her laws were as righteous, pure and plain,
As the warm in heart and the cool in brain,
To bind the strong in a silken chain,
Could in wisdom and love devise.
The tongue needed not the bond of a vow,
And man to his fellow worm did not bow,
Nor doff the screen from his open brow,
To any beneath the skies.

The Quaker passed on from land to land,
With the lowly heart and the open hand,
Of one who felt where he soon must stand,
And his final account give in.
For long had he made up his sober mind,
That he could not depart and leave mankind,
With the ample field of the earth behind
No better than he had been.

And bright was the spot where the Quaker came,
To leave it his hat, his drab, and his name,
That will sweetly sound from the trump of Fame,
Till its final blast shall die.
The city he reared from the sylvan shade,
His beautiful monument now is made:
And long have the rivers their pride displayed,
In the scenes they are rolling by.

Open your heart to sympathy, but close it to despondency. The flower which opens to receive the dew, shuts against rain.

GENIUS.—We are exceeding prone to undervalue the services of our fellows, or rather to calculate them by the apparent ease or difficulty with which they are produced. But who can be a judge of the toils and fatigues of another whose labors and habits are so foreign to his own? Genius is looked upon as a sort of inspiration which exerts itself without effort and produces its finished gems at a thought. The world deems not that the mind which builds such stupendous monuments of its power, surviving all that human hands have wrought, must labor, and faint, and agonize in the execution of its task. They can sympathize with the sturdy laborer who struggles against physical obstacles with incessant sweat and weariness. They can condescend to look with pity upon the baffled power of him who finds his labors to fail of their expected success, and bows to the stern necessity of renewing to morrow the almost hopeless labors which have been fruitless to-day. They can grieve over the withering strength and constitution of him whose health has been torn from its iron foundation, by the sacrifice of ease and rest to the unsatisfying acquisition of gain. But for the toil and fatigue, the wrestlings and the frustrated yearnings of the mind, the world has no sympathy. Those who struggle for a feeble sustenance to support the life which they know they must sooner or later resign, and vanish with it from the very remembrances of the world—what are their hunger, and thirst, and fatigue and tears and despondencies, that they should be thought of before those whose every breath—whose every pulsation is pledged for immortality.

How often is the strain of the poet chanted and admired, and its richest feeling luxuriated upon, by the warm imaginative spirits who gather sweets from every flower, without a thought of the lonely solicitude in which it was produced! His name may come carelessly upon their lips; but they forget it, amidst the social rapture which his minstrelsy has awakened; and they revel on, while he raises his sleepless ear to the tones of the midnight bell, as it frightens the echoes from their slumber, and deems it the knell of his long cherished but waning hopes. They laugh and flutter from flower to flower, feasting richly on the banquet which his anguish has purchased for them, while he ceases not his wrestlings with thought, for the momentary enjoyment of repose, but is wholly led captive by the one all absorbing purpose, which, whether sleeping or awake, occupies his dreams of future greatness.

And when, at last, the goal is won, and he has found that rest which the world denied him, though his treasures live after him and find their way into every cabinet, how strangely are they weighed in the balance of posterity! His communions with the muses, and the gushings of bitter thought which made his song immortal, are received as the resistless inspiration of nature. No one will yield to him the reward of his toil, as though it were toil; but he is looked upon as a gifted and exalted one, sent from a higher sphere to astonish the world with miraculous power. And this is the reward of the labors of the mind; to be reported to posterity as one who idly sung away a life of vanity and made himself immortal.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A ludicrous example of this kind of absurdity is told of Mr. K. a courtier in the reign of George III. This person, who is said to be the most absent man in the three kingdoms, went one birth night, to White's Coffee House, St. James, full dressed, except stockings, which he had forgotten, as he accidentally discovered in consequence of spilling hot coffee upon his legs; he immediately sent the waiter to bring him a pair of white silk stockings, expressing his astonishment at the inadvertence he had committed, and congratulating himself on having so fortunately found it out. The stockings being brought to him, he put both on one leg and went to court.

A six foot Kentuckian not long since was travelling in the interior of Pennsylvania, when he put up for the night in a Dutch tavern, where he was excessively annoyed by tormentors of human flesh and blood, which time out of mind have been the peculiar denizens of unclean beds. In the morning when the rest of his fellow passengers had paid their fare, our Kentuckian stepped to the landlord and in a voice of thunder inquired the price of beef in that vicinity.

'De price of beef?' responded the half-frightened and half-wonderstruck tavern-keeper.

'Yes, what is beef a pound in your village?'

'Why tish, let me see—tish sixpence de pound.'

'Here, then,' said the Kentuckian, 'take that,' at the same time throwing down a silver dollar.

'Dat, and vat ish dat for, Mynheer six-footer?'

'Half of it is for my bed and board—and half to purchase beef!'

'Beef for vat?'

'For the hungry bugs in your beds—they came nigh eating me up alive—look here—and there—and here,' said he at the same time showing the bites and marks of blood on his face, arms and legs.

'Do you mean to insinuate that my beds are buggy?' said the landlord, stepping round in a great passion.

'Buggy! to be sure I do—and that you are but one door off from being a murderer—had it been a thin consumptive fellow that had slept where I did last night, instead of me, he would have been a dead man before morning—and to guard against such a catastrophe, I make a present to you of that money—buy beef with it and feed your bugs every night before putting any body into your beds.'

The Dutchman was forced to submit to the joke—the Kentuckian looking fiercely at him all the while, and keeping as cool and determined as if it was a cause of life and death.

THE DUTCHMAN'S HORSE.—Dere's te horse vrow! He'll travel te hill up, an' te road down better as any oder horse never did. Oder day I was riding been, and haf come to Rip Van Winkle's house up; my watch was yust four on te clock—when I was come to Hans Van Waggance's, it was wanting two minutes to four—He beat de time dat much!—*Lowell Compend.*

Man has a right to speak all things, and write all things—but no right to impose his opinions on others.

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in press or just given the public, brief Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence more especially (comprising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative measures of other States; also an impartial account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance in force or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible, any allusion to or interference with party politics local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the arguments opposed to the views editorially advanced, and laboring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths, and propound new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per annum in advance. If not paid in advance the price will be Two dollars fifty cents within the year, or Three dollars when payment is delayed until its expiration. Any person remitting Ten dollars free of postage or other charge will be entitled to six copies for one year, or in like proportion for any larger number.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and a better sheet, (26 by 40) in a form expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width and about half the length of those of the folio, and contain beside all the matter of the folio excluding advertisements, two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music prepared expressly for this paper under the supervision of a distinguished professor and teacher of music. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in America.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed till the expiration of the year, Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Any person who forwards us Four dollars, positively free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger sum; but no subscriptions taken through agents will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are entitled to charge us 20 per cent. commission on new subscriptions and 15 on collections, with postage on all letters containing a remittance of Five dollars or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpoel,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finell,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urmston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bullman,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cove,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lauterette,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrisop,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 18, 1837. 5y1

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Envuy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system.

JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonery affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect.

SAMUEL HINMAN,

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington-street.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,

17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blads, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper for sale at this office.

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1837. NUMBER 21.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGMENT.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergen-Hill to East Brunswick, and until farther notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 1 o'clock, P. M.	At 11 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M.	At 5 oclock, P. M.

On Sundays, the 11 1-2 A. M. and 1 P. M. trips are omitted.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., 1-4 before 2 P. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

(Every night except Sunday,—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 9 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 10 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars otherwise they will be charged *extra prices*; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in NewYork is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st.; and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

May 15th, 1837. 20

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen; the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its greater Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Prepared by THADEUS DAVIDS,
222 William Street & 143 Maiden-Lane, N. Y.

T. DAVIDS having been a practical Manufacturer for the last ten years, his attention has been directed to the greatest possible *Excellence of Quality. They have been used by Congress, in most of the National and State Public Offices, and by Merchants and extensive Dealers, all over the Union; and they have taken the First Premium at four successive Fairs of the American Institute.* Testimonials have been received from every quarter, attesting their superiority.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Plaster and Oil.

ON HAND, and for Sale, a constant supply of GROUND PLASTER and LINSEED OIL, at the lowest cash prices at my Mills, at Greenbrook.

STELLE RANDOLPH.

May 3d, 1837. 16 tf

The following lines are from an English paper, published in 1835. They are appropos at this time.

CONFIDENCE AND CREDIT.

The day was dark, the markets dull,
The 'Change was thin, Gazettes were full,
And half the town was breaking;
The countersign of cash was 'stop;'
Bankers and bankrupts shut up shop,
And honest hearts were aching.

When near the bench, my fancy spied
A faded form, with hasty stride,
Beneath grief's burthen stooping—
Her name was credit, and she said,
Her father Trade was lately dead,
Her mother, Commerce, drooping.

The smile that she was wont to wear,
Was withered by the hand of care,
Her eyes had lost their lustre;
Her character was gone she said,
For basely she had been betrayed,
And nobody would trust her.

That honest Industry had tried
To gain fair Credit for his bride,
And found the lady willing;
But ah! a fortune hunter came,
And Speculation was his name:
A rake not worth a shilling.

The villain was on mischief bent,
He gained both Dad and Mam's consent,
And then poor Credit smarted;
He filched her fortune and her fame,
He fixed a blot upon her name,
And left her broken-hearted.

When thus poor credit seemed to sigh,
Her cousin Confidence came by,
(Methinks he must be clever;)
For when he whispered in her ear,
She checked the sigh, she dried the tear,
And smiled as sweet as ever.

Popular Tales.

For the Plainfield Union.

SOUP FOR THE POOR.

[*Extract from "Stories translated from the French," now in Press: By a Teacher in New-York.*]

"Economy is indispensible to all classes of Society—without this virtue, the poor expose themselves to the greatest misery; the middling classes lose their happy independence, and the rich prepare for themselves severe privations." Without it, noblemen would tarnish the glory of their inheritance, and the monarch himself would risk the prosperity of the nation, the happiness of his people and the splendor of his crown. We are all subject to the changes of fortune, but our Creator to enable us to meet them has given us the power to profit by the experience of the past, and thus to provide for the future. He wishes us when we are enjoying the pleasures of life, not to forget, that reverses may come, and in the time of enjoyment we ought to remember the day of adversity, and may all who read this little anecdote, this historical fact, be convinced that prodigality will only yield those passing enjoyments which are soon to give place to regrets and repentance, and that without order and economy we shall never obtain that peace of home, which yields the highest enjoyment in every station, or that public esteem, without which we shall lose our rank among men.

Marcel and Bartien were stone cutters; they worked together for several years in the same yard, which belonged to one of the most distinguished masons in the capital. They were both married and had several children. Marcel had three daughters, educated by their mother in industrious habits, and the most respectful submission to their parents. Bartien had three boys of six, seven and eight years, fond of play, and of good natural dispositions, but left to themselves by their mother, a fat lively woman, who was fond of amusing by her tattle all the neighbors. Whilst Madame Marcel, surrounded by her daughters, whom she had instructed in sewing and embroidery kept her house with great order and neatness.

Madame Bartien in going to buy necessary provisions for her house, would stop and talk at the Fruit shop, laugh at the door of the wine merchant, and in stopping at the baker's to see who came to supply themselves with bread, would sometimes be absent from her house three or four hours, during which time her children would quarrel, bruise their faces, tear their clothes, and on finding them hungry, she would supply their wants with cakes and fruit. Marcel and Bartien were friends and assisted in each other's work, but their wives were as much divided. Although living in the same street they rarely visited each other. Madame Bartien constantly made herself merry with the gossips in the village, with the reserved conduct of Madame Marcel, whom she treated as a prude, a parsimonious despotic hypocrite, to whom her husband yielded as a slave. Madame Marcel, on her part, never said ny thing upon the light character of her rival, whom she considered as a tatler whose talk was dangerous—as an extravagant woman, who only dreamed of her pleasure, and who only occupied herself for her family in those things which they could not live without.

But what most divided these women was jealousy of the ease and comfort which existed in the family of Marcel. The children of Bartien was often found playing in the street far from their home, whence madame Marcel had more than once taken them to their mother, who was always ready at making apologies for her house being in disorder. She was usually dirty in her person, and careless in her dress, but on one of these occasions there was seen spread over the foot of the bed, a pretty English robe, a lace collarette by which she was going to be distinguished on the next day at the ball under the great chestnut tree.

Bartien and his wife went every Sunday with their three children to the most frequented public house on the Barrier, and always returned late after having dissipated all they had gained through the week.

The alluring conversation, the fresh and laughing face of Madame Bartien amused her husband, and flattered his self-love; it gave him inexpressible pleasure to see her company sought by the most accomplished of the frequenters, and to hear the laughter of those who surrounded her. So true it is, that rank or station do not alter the nature of man, and a coquette would be as much pleased with flattery at a public house, as one in a gilded saloon, who should attract and receive the homage of the most distinguished.

Marcel and his wife passed their Sundays very differently: part of each one was spent in teaching their children religious duties and in reading from instructive books, and (according to the custom of their country) after they had dined, which cost much less at home than at a public house, they would walk as far as the Jardin des Plantes or on the bank of the river. Sometimes they would go as far as the wood of Vincennes, and under a large tree upon the grass, they would refresh themselves from provisions which had been brought in a small basket by themselves. The sacred domestic ties were by these little excursions drawn closer, the simplicity of the young girls was preserved in all its purity, and when the sun had ceased to shine over this interesting group, they would return united and happy to their peaceful home. The whole would cost them only about five francs, while Bartien and his family would spend fifteen or twenty, and always came home with heated heads, worn down by fatigue and very little disposed to recommence their work on Monday. When they met in the workyard, where Bartien could remain only half a day, the enjoyments of the preceding would furnish a topic for their conversation. Bartien pale, his limbs stiffened, told of all that had charmed him a la villete: enumerated with pride the bottles of wine he had drunk, and the games of billiards he had played; the contra dances that his wife had danced; the plays of his three children; whose taste for pleasure increased every day, and who were disposed to walk in the steps of their father.

Marcel who had nothing to say of fatigue, and who was in a better state for working, told of his walk in the wood, of their humble collation upon the grass, and was full of the praises of his wife, and his three daughters, whose amiable qualities he said were the fruit of the example of their mother.

"Stop, Marcel, and do not tell me of these prudish and affected women, who despise the pleasures of the people. You are led like a child by your wife; it only makes your comrades think the less of you."

"I am not led more than you, our tastes are different, that is all. You only like noisy pleasures; those who sing and drink and dance at the great chestnut tree. I prefer the trees and fields, besides, your children are boys and you may expose them with less danger to such pleasure, and such exercises of the body are more suitable for their sex and age. But my children are girls, to whom I ought to give a different education. It would not suit me to let them mix in the dances of the Public House, where very often light conversation and waltzing which is still more dangerous, may corrupt their innocence. It is lawful for every man to guard his treasure, and I have none more precious than the morals of my children."

"We may easily see, my poor Marcel, by these sentiments, that you are the paroquet of your wife; she is a miser, that will not leave a cent in your pockets; a woman who despises her equals, who is a reader of good books; a savante who would think herself dishonoured by chatting a moment with her neighbors.

"Bartien, you tell me that I am the paroquet of my wife, are you not rather that of yours? does she not love pleasure more than she does her duty to her family? and does she not spend all you earn, and laugh at all who love order and economy? it is the ordinary. But let us leave this, our wives are not alike, is it our fault? and ought that to prevent our living as good friends?"

"No! without doubt, I am willing to do you justice, you can drink a glass of wine as well as well as myself. You are a good man and it is but just that I should be sorry to see you led by your prudish wife, but as you have said let us leave our wives to do as they please, and remain good friends."

"With all my heart, and that there may not remain any thing between us, let us seal our peace by drinking together, a small glass of 'Eau de Ke.'"

"Willingly."

"But on condition that I treat, I wish to prove that my wife, economist as she may be, has left me still a few pence in my pocket."

"These conversations were not held between these two friends again. They never made their living a subject of conversation, much less the conduct of their wives, they left them to talk as they pleased without making any comment. This mutual tolerance increased their esteem and friendship, with the exception of Sundays, which each one passed in his own manner. They frequently worked on one stone, when fitting it for building.

One day when they were employed at a wing of a building which joined one of the hospitals of Paris, they saw the distribution of soup made for the poor of the neighborhood by the Sisters of Charity. A great number of these poor people were seated on benches of stone along the walls of the hospital, each one received from the hands of these estimable women a stone cup, containing soup for the poor, but sufficient to nourish and renew their strength. They ate or devoured this pious offering with a wooden spoon, or one of pewter, which was given to them: others who could not procure this indispensible article used oyster shells which they picked up at the corner of the street, and washing them at a neighboring fountain. Sight at once painful and touching, presenting a terrible lesson to those whose prodigalities and passions conduct them to misery! Precious example to the rich who are able by their superfluities and the meat that falls from their tables, to lessen the evils of suffering hunger, and receive the blessings of the poor.

"It is this," said Bartien, "that makes so many vagabonds. If the rich should give less, the people would be obliged to labour, as we do, through heat and cold in the yards."

"Would you do better, charity does not choose her objects, she gives to all who need."

"I would suffer a great deal," said Bartien, "before I would humble myself to go with the crowd and wait at the door of a hotel, upon a bench of stone, devouring soup, like those vile animals who pick up their food any where: for myself, I could never accept it."

"Well, you say that, because you gain as I do 5 or 6 franks a day, but if an accident should happen, a wound or a long illness, and if you find it impossible to get bread for your wife and children, you would speak another language, and, as the proverb says, "Hunger will drive a wolf from the woods."

"It is very certain, if we should think of all that might interfere with our industry, we should be more economical, should we not?"

"That is just what my wife repeats to me. It is in the season of plenty that it is necessary to lay up, and as the proverb says again, 'If you do not wish to be thirsty, keep a place for your drink."

"Bah! your proverb does not know what it says, I should be very sorry not to be thirsty; above all when I go to the gardens, the bottle of wine which is worth most to me, is that which increases thirst. I do not like to put off pleasure until to-morrow, and when I am enjoying I never leave until my purse is empty. Vive le joie!"

When Marcel and Bartien conversed in this manner each one maintained his own opinion, which was unalterable. One aided by the best of wives, saved as much as possible, and dreaded nothing so much as to be reduced to a situation in which he would be forced to ask assistance. The other was proud and enslaved by intemperate habits; and although rough and very decided, he was the very humble servant of the merry woman of whom he congratulated himself to be the husband.

His physical force and high reputation among the stone cutters made him careless of providing for the future, and if sometimes his purse was emptied on Sunday evening, he worked as if he was tasked on the morrow, and his wife and children were soon provided with all the necessaries of life. It is true that his children were always badly clothed, and did not yet know how to read; whilst the children of Marcel were comfortably clad in clothes of their own making, and were remarked for their neatness and modest deportment. They wrote under the dictation of their excellent mother passages from the best moral authors, which they recited every evening to their father, whom they made happy after the labors of the day by their improvement and exercises.

This striking contrast necessarily excited jealouses with which their husbands, faithful to their promise, never mingled. But these might perhaps have finished by breaking the union that subsisted between them if Bartien, who did not pay his rent punctually, had not been obliged to change his dwelling and retire very much reduced to the fifth story of another house, while Marcel and his family remained respectably established in the third one of a house which they had by their economy decently furnished. Every month they added fifty francs to that which they already possessed in that noble institution, the Savings Bank.

Concluded next week.

From the Ohio Observer.

The Biter Bit.—Johnny Smith of ———, on the Western Reserve, is one of your "cute" Yankee chaps who means to make money either by hook or by crook,—acting in accordance with the old man's advice to his sons—to make money—honestly, if possible—but, to *make money.*

For this purpose he commenced keeping a tavern, where he accommodated travellers with such luxuries as food and lodging, &c. with hay and oats for beasts, all in different style—while his main efforts were directed to furnishing to all who would pay, such *necessaries* as the "*good critter*," variously compounded, might afford; his special sympathy being excited in behalf of such, as were obliged to pass by the cold water tavern below, where only the *staff of life* could be obtained—that here, they might be furnished with the *life itself.*

Johnny found however, that his "honest endeavors to supply a suffering public with necessaries "according to law," did not line his pocket with the ready, so fast as he had hoped, and he concluded in these days of speculation and adventure to try his hand at the thing himself, and thus 'with two strings to his bow,' make fortune doubly sure.

Johnny's genius however, ran in no common channel; no thought had he of purchasing government land, and laying out a city in the region of Moonshine—nor would he purchase city lots forty miles beyond the western extremity of lake Superior, at ten times their value, that he might gull some honest soul, by selling them out at the moderate advance of 100 per cent. No, no, John was too honest for this. He was for making money in a regular way, so that come what would, no man would be ruined by him.

Now what does he do, but propose to some veteran dealers in "Bogus money," to furnish him with a quantity of half dollars so well executed that he might safely pass them in change, and thus be able to satisfy the craving appetites of his customers, for "blue ruin."—give them solid stuff instead of vile paper," and at the same time aid General Jackson in his laudable efforts to substitute a metal currency instead of rags.

No sooner proposed than acceeded to, Johnny is furnished with $1000, which he is allowed to carry to merchant or silver smith—to chink—cut or melt—and if the cheat is detected, then upon the return of the box, there should be no sale.

With much solicitude he makes the experiment, it goes well; no detection ensues, for the sufficient reason, that the coin is composed of solid silver.

The experiment made, he hastens to his friends, overjoyed at the prospect of realizing a fortune, and after higgling—screwing—and bantering a sufficient time to show that he knows a thing or two—and is up to trap—he concludes a bargain in which he pays $250 in hand, and gives his note for $250 more,—receives his $1000 box, and at the end of two days will find three similar ones, of "spurious metal" (for so the contract readeth) in a certain place, which, after the above named time he may visit at his leisure.

That night and the following days his *waking* dreams, for sleep he could not—were delightful; of happy men he was the happiest; and when the appointed time arrived, with joy he bore the precious treasure to his home.

Now when alone by the midnight lamp, does he resolve to feast his eyes on that, for which he so long has labored;—that which will make him happy in the possession of riches.

The cover is unfastened—the envelope removed—when, horror!!! the box is filled with cast iron.

With hands drooping by his side and countenance wofully elongated—John stands the picture of disappointment and chagrin.

Soon he recovers, and determines to know the worst—and another, and *another* box, proclaims the same sad tale.

Half doubting the evidence of his senses, he flies to that before in his possession, when dreadful to relate, his 'Bogus money" as "good as pure," and by magic hands had been exchanged for the same vile metal as the rest!

What is now to be done? *The biter is fairly bit:* before the dawn of day, John is winding his way to the County seat to consult with legal counsel, as to the best mode of bringing the rogues to justice, and if possible to recover his loan of cash and paper.

Upon examination of the written contract, the lawyer gravely advises him to go home, and in future to deal with honest men, as the term of the contract for the delivery of "*spurious metal,*" had been strictly complied with, and the law would give him no redress.

Surely as saith the old proverb,

"Honesty is the best policy."

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15. 1837.

☞ Since the publication of the last number, the Printing and Editing of the Plainfield Union has passed from the (head and) hands of Mr. Overacre into those of the subscriber, with the advice and concurrence of the committee. As is usual in such cases, a few words will be said, of the course I intend to pursue.

Its Political complexion will remain as heretofore, that is, as the township is nearly equally divided between the Whig and Van Buren parties, I shall endeavor to support the paper and myself, by "shaving both sides,"—but in every case, the truth will be given, as far as I can discover it, whether for or against either, uninfluenced by prejudice or fear.

Particular attention will be paid to make the paper useful and influential as respects virtue and morality.

Its literary character and appearance will be as good as can possibly be afforded.

The paper will be delivered to the village subscribers on Thursday morning, invariably; and to most of those in the country, during the day. Much care will be taken to supply all the subscribers regularly, and at the time specified.

No credit given or asked for. During the continuance of the present pressure, Country subscribers are requested to pay quarterly; and village subscribers as soon as convenient.

Those who have paid in advance for the paper or advertising for the year, will be supplied until the close of the first volume, without farther charge.

In fine I shall do the utmost to please myself; to do as much good as I possibly can; to make as much money as I can honestly; to owe no man any thing; and, to satisfy all concerned. Reader, your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MILTON F. CUSHING.

After a suspension of one week, "The Plainfield Union" has again commenced,—has re-engaged with its contemporary runners in the race for fame and profit, and we trust not soon to be again suspended, or even distanced. We trust that henceforth its course will be onward—onward and upward, while Plainfield remains prosperous and flourishing, as at present.

The suspension took place without the knowledge of the committee, though our predecessor, Mr. Overacre, supposed that they were sufficiently aware of it. He had told them that he could not continue it without their assistance, which they refused, supposing that the resources of the paper were fully able to support it—that it could and ought to sustain itself, with prudent management. In this we entirely agree with the Committee, or, certainly we should not have accepted their offers to undertake the task of conducting it, without expectation of profit from any other source, as we did.

We are well acquainted with the resources of the 'Union' as well as its expenses, and also we are well acquainted with the business of newspaper printing, and we say with perfect confidence, that its income, even now, is fully equal to the expenditures necessary to carry it on, and undoubtedly, in a very short time it will be profitable. Much has been said of the pressure of the times, but that does not materially hurt us, on account of the zeal and public spiritedness of the Village inhabitants, who are fully determined to support a paper, and have thus far done the utmost to encourage it. First they purchased for themselves a Printing Office, paying therefor about $800, and secondly, almost every family and man takes the paper,—and more than half have already paid for it for the year, and there is not we think a dozen in the village who would not pay as soon as asked. Many of the country subscribers have also paid, and none to our knowledge have refused. How then is the pressure to stop the paper? If those who are indebted to us, pay, as there appears every disposition to do, there will be no occasion of our becoming indebted to any one, and consequently no necessity of the publication ceasing. All we ask is that we are treated with the same courtesy as was our predecessor, and that we receive the same patronage and encouragement, and the paper cannot and shall not be discontinued.

We hope, therefore, that the short suspension will neither injure the reputation of the paper, or of our village, as not being able to support a respectable newspaper. We hope also that the friends of the paper will not withdraw their confidence, or think that no dependance can be placed on its continuance, for there cannot be a shadow of a doubt of its being continued for years.

OUR STATE LEGISLATURE, after a most remarkable session of 12 days, closed its sitting on Friday afternoon, 2d inst. While we were yet looking for news of their having done something, the first we hear of their doings is their adjournment. During the session nothing of importance has been done, only two propositions having been passed, one legalizing some appointments made by the Governor, and the other authorizing the treasurer of the state, to borrow $15,000.

The Special Session of the Legislature was called at an extraordinary season of the year, on an extraordinary occasion, and, indeed, they may be said to have conducted in an extraordinary manner. The expense of the session to the state is from $2,800 to $3000, and they have done nothing. Called for the purpose of devising such means of lightening the distress every where prevalent, as in their wisdom they should deem proper, they have terminated the session without passing a single act tending in the least towards that object.

This blame-worthy result is charged by one party to the other, most violently, neither taking any blame to themselves. But we think both parties can be blamed with perfect justice. There was not that union and harmony between the members of the upper house there should have been, when called together on an occasion like the present, and why there was not every man may judge for himself whom to blame,—the facts are these:

There were sundry appointments to be made soon by the Legislature for long terms, and the Van Buren men wished to make them. Accordingly they moved to go into joint ballot for that purpose. The Assembly adopted the motion, there being a Van Buren majority of 16 in that body. In the Council, however, owing to the absence of two Whig members, one or both from sickness, there were six on each side. On Wednesday Morning, May 31st, several bills from the Assembly, including that for the relief of the banks, were on the table ready for action, when a motion was made to take up the resolution for a joint meeting. A Whig member then moved that said resulution be postponed, and take up the bills for relief. On this motion the vote was 6 to 6; and the Governor gave his casting vote against the postponement. A motion to adjourn was negatived in the same way; whereupon those who opposed the joint resolution left their seats. No quorum remaining, the Council of necessity adjourned.

In the afternoon the same thing was done; the Whigs retiring as soon as the joint ballot question came up, and the Council were obliged to adjourn.

On Thursday the same process was repeated. After the retirement of the Whigs in the afternoon, the remaining members prepared a preamble and resolution, to be sent to the Assembly on Friday morning, stating that they had been unable to form a quorum, for several days past, to transact the important business before them, owing to the refusal of the minority of the body to be present.

On Friday afternoon, as it seemed impossible for the parties ever to agree, the Legislature adjourned *sine die*.

FIRE.—The large Flouring Mills at Stanhope, owned by Robert P. Bell, the most valuable and extensive in this part of the state, were destroyed by fire, on Saturday evening, the 3d inst. The circumstances of the case lead to the undoubted conviction that it was the work of an incendiary. The fire will be a great loss to the whole surrounding country, as well as to the enterprising proprietor. Loss estimated from $12,000 to $15,000—insured $5000, of which 2000 was insured in the Mutual Insurance Office of this village.

Mr. Bell has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the persons supposed to have set the mills on fire, and it is much to hoped that they will be brought to justice.

THE CROPS.—The Farmers of this vicinity have not informed us of the state of the crops hereabouts, but judging from appearances, we think, to say the least, that they are as good or better than common, this season. The weather of late has been very favorable, and the prospects for a large harvest, have inconceivably improved the last six weeks We copy the following notices on this subject from our exchange papers,—all of which we are happy to see speak very encouragingly:

THE CROPS.—The crops in this vicinity promise well. The winter grain has every appearance of being excellent in quality, and fair in quantity, though rather thin in some cases, in consequence of being frozen out during the winter. Indian Corn, where planted on suitable ground looks well, and a large crop may be expected. Our exchange papers give flattering accounts of the prospects of the farmer in every direction, particularly since the late favorable weather.—*Woodbury Herald.*

We were informed, by a Bucks county farmer, that the wheat and rye crops in that county, had greatly improved within the last few weeks, and promised very fair, especially the former, provided it was not essentially harmed by the "fly," which had made its appearance in many fields, although thus far had done no material injury.

From information received from various places, both within and without the state, the wheat and rye crops are likely to afford a fair average yield. As respects this district of country, they are very promising; the corn is handsomely up; the oats look remarkably well, and the grass never better.—*Germantown Tel.*

The prospect of the coming harvest, in the South and west, give promise of unusual abundance.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—About 2 o'clock Saturday morning, 3d inst. a fire broke out in the lower part of the large five story brick building No. 109 Washington st. New York, occupied as a Public store, which was entirely destroyed with the whole of its contents. The building extended nearly through to Greenwich street, and contained a large amount of goods.

While the firemen were actively engaged in subduing the flames, the north end wall of the building gave way, and melancholy to relate buried two of the firemen in the ruins. Also, a young man apparently between 16 and 17 years, got so severely bruised, that very little hope is entertained of his recovery.

The fire is supposed to have originated from the spontaneous combustion of Lucifer Matches. It was used as a United States Public Store and was crowded from cellar to roof with goods, which were entirely destroyed.

Several heavy explosions took place during the fire, which shook the walls to their foundation. The loss is estimated at about half a million of personal property, insured to the amount of $150,000. The building was owned by Samuel Swartwout, the Collector of the port, and was insured.

For the Plainfield Union.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The remarks of my worthy successor, Mr. Cushing, which he requested me to examine, may lead some to infer, that he considers the course I pursued in publishing the Union, somewhat imprudent. So it was,—or rather so it has proved. No one will fail to recollect, however, that when this paper was undertaken, the prospects of the country in general, and of this place especially, were very different from what they are at present. Then it was expected that by this time, or soon after, we should have a Bank, a Rail road, and every facility added to our flourishing mechanical operations, for advancing on the road to wealth with locomotive speed; and the style of execution, the quantity of matter, and the quality of the materials of the "Union" were made to corespond with these high expectations.

All that was absolutely necessary to my remaining, was credit to a moderate amount for obtaining paper and ink from New York. This the Committee thought proper to withhold. Mr. Cushing, having ready money, was induced to take my place. Being every way worthy of your confidence and support, I cannot but hope that his experience will not disappoint the generous hopes he has expressed in reference to the future. The errors I fell into, he will very naturally avoid; and you will no doubt get as good a paper as he can afford to publish, for the income it shall yield.

J. OVERACRE.

GOVERNOR RITNER'S REFUSAL TO ASSEMBLE THE LEGISLATURE.—The Governor of Pennsylvania having been solicited to convene the legislature of that state, has thought proper to issue his proclamation announcing that he deems the step inexpedient.

The following are his reasons:

"Because all measures which have been proposed to be adopted by the State Legislature, to meet the emergency, would, in my opinion, rather increase than diminish the real difficulties of our condition.

Authority to the banks to issue notes of denomination less than five dollars, would be the infliction of a great permanent evil, to alleviate a temporary embarrassment, and would only be the substitution of the lower denominations of a circulating medium for the higher denomination of the same without withdrawing any of the latter from circulation.

The passage of a law to save the forfeiture of the charter, to which the banks will become subject, by continuing to refuse specie for their notes, would only increase and render more lasting the mischief. The instant result would in all probability be a vast and ruinous increase of the bank note circulation—a correspondent diminution of its real value—a dangerous facility of retaining loans—a sudden rise in the nominal value of all kinds of property—a further increase of the mad spirit of speculation—and finally, the incurring of a real amount of debt, which must afterwards be paid in hard money, dollar for dollar, to the ruin of thousands.

The passage of a law for the stay of execution in case of debt, besides aggravating the evil just named, would accustom our citizens to a disregard for the obligations of laws and for punctuality in their dealings."

From the Journal of Commerce.

Messrs. Editors:—These are times of distress for all classes of the community. The rich suffer the loss of part of their possessions, though they want not for the necessaries of life; but many of the poor *in this city are at this moment suffering and wasting away the sands of life for the want of bread!* and they are not all worthless members of the community, or vagabonds not fit to live, but respectable mechanics and working men who are sober men and have families; they cannot about our streets from door to door to beg, although they are willing to dig, and daily seek (but in vain) for something to do whereby they may obtain by honest means their daily bread. I know a family consisting of a widow and four children (respectable too) who lived four days on a sixpenny loaf of bread. They have now however a temporary relief, from kind neighbours. I this morning saw a mechanic seeking for work, who had been out of employ four months, his family sick, had spent his last sixpence, and said he was willing to suffer himself for the want of bread, but as a father he could not bear to see his children starving before his eyes. He is an honest, faithful man. These are not insulated instances, even that have fallen under my own observation. And now what is to be done? Shall it be said of New York that her citizens and their families shall starve? Would not their blood cry from the ground for vengeance? And, if under present circumstances it would be impossible to supply the hungry with bread, would it not be honorable, would it not be policy to stay some of our public improvements that means might be obtained to secure such a benevolent object? I hope you will call the attention of the public to this matter, and such suggestions as the merits of the case requires.

Yours, &c. B.

THE STATE OF THE CITY.—If it be any comfort to our country friends, they may know that one-half of the artists, mechanics, clerks, women, and laborers of every class in our city are wholly out of employment, and could not earn their daily bread for their labor in any capacity. They have no rational hope of better times until business and credit revive and that will be—when? Our merchants that have not failed are alone in their glory; now and then a stranger comes into the city, walks astounded through the solitude of Pearl street finds that his Western or Southern money cannot be sold or exchanged for goods, and that nobody will sell on credit, and goes pensively home again. Even the markets begin to look gaunt and the theaters are deserted. Now and then the desolation is enlivened by the arrival of a vessel bringing three or four hundred English paupers—some of whom are landed at Amboy to avoid quarantine and commutation money; but they generally get comfortably settled in our Alms House within a day or two. Winter and starvation are yet some months off.—*New Yorker.*

Haverhill, (Mass) May 27.

HOW TO CURE HARD TIMES.—We are extremely gratified to witness the facility with which our people accommodate themselves to the times.

We have twenty six shoe shops in the village of our residence in Bradford, they were stowed full of men and boys, and the sound of the hammer was incessant last winter from day-light to ten at night. A few weeks since the whole system of shoe business was deranged, instead of a press for hands, there was little employment, and less pay. Our people walked the streets, talked politics and played ball a few days to prepare their limbs and bodies for other operations, and then took to farming and gardening, with an industry truly amusing and praiseworthy. Lots of land are procured by almost every mechanic who has a family, the door-yards and out-houses searched for manure, and on every pleasant day the fields are *all alive* with cheerful laborers.

We ascertained a few days since that one small farm of 18 or 20 acres which was let out this spring, had thirteen occupants—Many other fields are let in pieces, and we doubt not that next autumn will witness the owners out of the reach of speculation in grain and flour. Our other villages are pursuing a similar course. It is a hard job to starve a yankee unless you catch him unawares.

LABORERS WANTED.—The Peoria (Illinois) Register of May 20th, says—

Lumber and all kinds of building materials in great demand. Common laborers much wanted in town and country. Wages from 18 to 25 dollars per month.

We take the following items from the same paper, which hold out inducements to emigration in this season of distress along the sea-board—

Provision Market.

Flour, 100 lbs.	3 50	to	4-00.
Beef, lb.	4	to	5.
Pork	6	to	7.
Butter,	25	to	31.
Corn meal, bushel,	62	to	75.
Oats,	35	to	40.
Corn.	40	to	50.
Potatoes,	33	to	35.

The above indicates the present prices of our provision market, supplied in part daily from the surrounding country.

The money market is rather tight, and few sales are being made. Business generally is dull, though the real eastern panic is not felt here. We observe steamboat freights are scarce, yet the amount of emigration by the river is greater than last year.

The Currency.—Specie is becoming more plenty as the amount of eastern bills, in circulation, diminishes. The notes of many eastern banks are held below par, and Mississippi money is refused.

Change is not really so scarce as it seems to be. Many persons go about and purchase trifling articles which they do not want, merely for the purpose of getting bills changed. We heard of a man, who got his hair cut three times in different places, in one day and had a bill changed each time. A boy called at a barber's the other day to get shaved, who had no appearance of down upon his chin, when the barber, suspecting his design, asked him if he had the change, when he produced a bill,—and he was sent off without being lathered. The history of the times is full of such examples. There is no doubt change enough for all the ordinary business of community, if people will not hoard it.—*Lowell Pat.*

A GROSS VIOLATION OF OUR LAWS has been committed by the master of the British ship Lockwoods—who having landed his pauper passengers at Amboy, after being notified by the competent authorities not to leave the quarantine anchorage, went at once to sea.

More of the same sort of passengers, it appears by the annexed letter from the Health Officer are expected.

QUARANTINE, June 2, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have just learned that the following British Ships are now on their way here with orders to land their passengers at Amboy, viz.:—Phœbe, with 325 passengers; Sherbrook, with 202; Harriet, with 246—773 paupers—to be sent into our city.

Yours respectfully, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROCKWELL.
Health Officer.

AARON CLARK, Esq., Mayor.

The Corporation Attorney has commenced proceedings against Thomas Irving & Co., as the consignees of the Br. ship "The Lockwoods," and Rawson and McMurray, for aiding and abetting this infraction of the Quarantine laws.

Our citizens will be gratified to see that the Common Council at the instance of Alderman Stephens, have authorized an enquiry into the landing of foreign paupers on the Jersey shore. Upwards of 300 have been turned in upon us this week, and the Health Officer at the Quarrantine has received information that three other vessels are now on their way hither, with 773 more!

The public authorities along the whole seaboard should take prompt measures to stop the influx of this miserable, destitute, and debilitated class of emigrants. We are not prepared, just now, to become the Alms-House of Europe.—*Newark Sentinel.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH has divided—in other words, the 'Old School' has turned the 'New School' out of doors. The Synods of Western Reserve, Geneva, Genesee, and Utica, are among the most heinous offenders, and have been honored with a special ejectment. The Presbytery of Wilmington, Del. and the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia have been dissolved. The only serious trouble is concerning the funds and property of the Church, which the 'Old School' seem disposed to monopolize. The Home Missionary and other Societies under the control of the 'New School' have been included in the ejectment.—*New Yorker.*

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—The house of Capt. Abraham Nicholas, of Washington township, was struck by lightning, on Monday last, while seven persons were in it, and every thing except one bureau and the inmates, literally demolished. The house was a frame, and partitions and weather boarding, roof and chimney were scattered to the winds; all the chairs and tables were broken to bits; plates and pots destroyed, waiters and candlesticks melted, and not one life lost! While the beds were set on fire a child lying in one of them was preserved; while the chairs were shattered, those who occupied them were merely stunned, and one man while at table saw every thing demolished before his eyes without serious injury.—*Mt. Holly Herald.*

The Providence Courier says that a considerable number of suits on small bills, on account of non-payment of specie, have been commenced against the banks in that city.

A census of Boston just completed shows a population of 80,823—being an increase of about 20,000, since 1830.

A CRASH.—The Patterson Intelligencer mentions that the new bridge across the Passaic, a few rods above the falls, fell down with a tremendous crash, on Tuesday evening, May 30th. It had been gradually settling in the centre for some time past, and there being nothing under it to give it support, it fell from its own weight.

The little town of Alton, Illinois, which was a few months since, all life and bustle, is now as silent as a church yard. The spirit of speculation, created and made it a place of business—the revulsion of that spirit has made it the theatre of desolation. Its houses are unoccupied, and its streets, such as they were, are now vacant. Alas for Alton!—*Balt. Sun.*

The corporation of New York has recently passed a law authorizing the killing of all dogs found at large.

About 700 sheep leaped overboard at once from a steamboat in New Albany, Ia., a couple of Sundays since, and were swept down the Ohio by the current. Two thirds of them were drowned.

On the 26th ult. drafts to the amount of $200,000 were returned at New Orleans, from this city, protested.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The N. Y. Star of last evening says that 240 foreign paupers were landed in that city on Saturday, without a shilling or a lodging.

A lady in Philadelphia last week passed off a $100 bill to a market woman for a $1 corporation bill. She did not discover her mistake until she had reached home, and on returning, the woman was no where to be found.

Emma, daughter of Peter Embury, of N. York was drowned on Saturday by the upsetting of a pleasure boat near Blazing Star ferry while on an excursion.

The inhabitants of that portion of the township of Morris heretofore known as "*Piersonville*," at a recent meeting, changed the name to Morrisville.

It is computed, that at least 500,000 bushels of wheat and rye are in store at Brooklyn. Arrivals of large cargoes are almost daily.

Upwards of 2000 persons are expected to leave New York this month to settle on lands of the N. York and Boston Illinois Land Co., at $3 an acre

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☞ The locomotive and cars on the New Jersey Rail Road run off the track on Tuesday evening, near Elizabethtown in consequence of the carelessness of the person having charge of the switches. Fortunately no sort of damage was done to person or property. The passengers and agents tender their thanks to the citizens of Elizabethtown for their prompt aid in restoring the train to the track. The trip was interrupted only 20 minutes.

Allen T. Graves, formely a poor apprentice in a foundry at New Albany, Ia., has obtained one of the literary prizes offerod by the Philadelphia Courier.

No less than eleven persons were drowned in the Schuylkill and Delaware, in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia in the month of May.

"The City of Mississippi."—The Legislature of Mississippi have passed an act incorporating a Company for the erection of a city under the above name, on the Gulf of Mexico, with power to lay out and construct Railroads leading from it into the interior of the State. The Mississippian commends the project, and states that the proposed site is accessible to vessels drawing 27(17) feet of water.

It is stated in the Pittsburg Intelligencer that two thousand mechanics have been thrown out of employment by the recent suspension of manufacturing operations in that city.

Frost.—A severe frost was experienced in Texas on the 7th of April. All the gardens vegetables, together with the cotton then up was destroyed. The damage to the cotton crop is said to be great.

A Chinese proverb says: "Better be a steady dog than a changing man." The whole class of political weathercocks need the influence of such a sentiment.

Raising Potatoes.—An Agricultural paper says that if the eyes of potatoes are soaked in milk for three days before planting, they will produce finer and more mealy potatoes than they can grow in any other way and more of them. Three years ago, a farmer of Pennsylvania, upon a bet, grew 620 bushels of potatoes off one acre of land by this simple process.

Counterfeit two dollar bills on the Eagle Bank, Boston, are in circulation.

BLOODY AFFAIR.—A fight recently took place near Black Creek, between 33 whites and a party of the fugitive Indians, about Choctawhatchie Bay, which resulted in the death of five Indians and the capture of a child. On the 23 ult., another fight took place at Alaqua Creek, in which 12 Indians were killed and 10 made prisoners. Nearly all the killed in the last affair, as reported in the Pensacola Gazette, were *women and children.*

SUNDAY IN BOSTON.—The Boston Journal of last Monday week says—"The principal taverns and hotels in this city and the neighboring towns were closed yesterday against the sale of spirituous liquors."

ORATORY.

The Subscriber will repeat his Readings and Recitations, at the Plainfield Seminary, THIS EVENING, June 15th, at 8 o'clock P. M. Several distinguished pieces, in addition to those delivered at the previous exercises, will be recited. Tickets at 12½ cents each, may be had at Craig & Shotwell's.

JACOB T. BERGEN.

Plainfield, June 15th, 1837.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Written after a ramble on Plainfield Hills," (Clementina,) is welcome. It came too late for insertion in the present number but will appear in our next.

"An Enigma" will also be published next week.

Well written essays, tales, or poetry, gladly received, and every attention given to their being published in a correct manner.

NOTICES.

With the advice of the Committee of publication, I hereby assign all my accounts for Job Printing, Advertising, and subscription to "The Plainfield Union," to M. F. Cushing, the present publisher of said paper, for collection, he having agreed to serve those who have paid in advance, for advertising and the paper, to the close of the year, or the first six months, as may be due.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, June 7th, 1837.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands by the Committee, with his concurrence, as will be seen by the above, for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately, as the committee wish to have his affairs settled as soon as convenient, and are anxto afford me the means of supplying those with the paper and advertising, who have paid in advance.

By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till farther notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

In the Village, I intend to act as my own agent and hope I shall find that same readiness to support the paper as has always heretofore been manifested, by subscribing, advertising, and paying when asked, or without asking. For it must be borne in mind that the main support of this paper is from its village friends,—they also receive the greatest benefit from it, and for them was it mainly established. But there is little fear of the inhabitants of this and the neighboring villages, for on them we considerably depend, giving over their well doing.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

MARRIED.

May 18th, by Elder L. D. Fleming, E. B. Tichenor, of Camptown, to Miss Jane B. Bonnel, of Chatham.

In Newark, 1st inst. by Rev. J. Nicholson, Mr. Wm. Silvey, to Jane Matilda, daughter of Capt. James Alden.

In New York, on the 30th ult. by Rev. Dr. Powers, Mr. Jabez Rodgers, of Morristown, to Miss Jane Ann Halsey, of the former place.

DIED.

In Morristown, June 2d, Mr. Charles J. Wetmore, aged 46.

Near New Vernon, June 1st, Mrs. Phebe Mills, relict of the late Samuel Mills, aged 76.

FOR SALE.—An account against the New-Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company, of $7.50, due for Advertising in the Plainfield Herald—It will be sold cheap for Cash. ISAAC COLE.

N. B. The above bill has been presented, at least a dozen times,—and by their agent, Mr. Crowell, acknowledged to be correct.

For Sale.

ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to the "Plainfield Herald," due by Hugh Drake, Jr.—The amount is small, and will be sold cheap for cash, or upon a *long* note. ISAAC COLE.

N. B.—For fear those wishing to purchase may be deceived, I will add, that Mr. Drake is a *minor*, and if *sued*, will, no doubt, plead his *minority!!*

Plainfield, June 15th, 1837. 21 tf

Please to Take Notice.

THE Subscriber urgently requests all Persons indebted to him to call and settle, *immediately*. As this is the second or third request, all will please to attend to it, otherwise more prompt measures may soon be taken. EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

A Chance Yet.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, in Scotch Plains, with a large Garden planted, two doors from the Hotel, to rent cheap. Possession given immediately.

Apply to Dr. H. DAYTON.

June, 15th. 21. 4w.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th. 21

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

ALSO,

BLANK WARRANTS and SUBPŒNAS, for Justices', a clear print on superb paper. Call and look at them, and you will not fail to buy.

June, 15th, 1337.

Traveller's Guide.

☞ Waters' Plainfield and Rahway Stage leaves Plainfield at 6, A. M. daily Sundays excepted, and arrives at Rahway in time for the quarter before 8 o'clock train of cars for New York. Leaves Rahway on the arrival of the cars from New York, at half past 2, and arrives in Plainfield at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Swiftsure Mail line leaves Plainfield, about 10, A. M. for Elizabethport, in time for the 1 o'clock steamboat for New York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Returning, leaves Pier No. 1, Washington street, at 10 A. M. for Elizabethport, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and passes through Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M.

The steamer Passaic leaves Newark at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. for New York. Leaves New York, foot of Barclay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for Newark.

The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats run till 12 o'clock, night.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.				Do. country	13 50	*a*	14 50
Pot	4 50	*a*	5 00	Prime city	8 50	*a*	8 75
Pearl	5 50	*a*	— —	Do. country	8 25	*a*	8 50
BEESWAX—lb.				Cargo	6 —	*a*	6 50
Yellow	— 25	*a*	— 00	Hams lb.	— 13	*a*	— 16
White	— 38	*a*	— 40	Smok'd Beef	— 10	*a*	— 12
CANDLES—lb.				Lard	— 14	*a*	— 15
Tallow	— 11	*a*	— 13	Butter, dairy	— 24	*a*	— 26
Sperm	— 32	*a*	— 33	Do. shipping	— 18	*a*	— 23
COAL.				Cheese, Am.	— 9	*a*	— 11
Liverp'l ch.	12 50	*a*	13 25	*RICE—100 lbs.*			
Scotch	10 —	*a*	11 —	1st quality	3 38	*a*	3 88
Nova Scotia	10 50	*a*	11 —	*SALT—bu.*			
Lack'a. ton	— —	*a*	— —	Turks Island	— 37	*a*	— 40
Schuylkill	— —	*a*	— —	St. Ubes	— —	*a*	— —
COFFEE—lb.				Cadiz	— —	*a*	— —
Cuba	— 9	*a*	— 11	Lisbon	— —	*a*	— —
Brazil	— 10	*a*	— 11	Liverpool gr.	— 44	*a*	— —
Porto Rico	— 11	*a*	— 12	Do. do. sack	1 80	*a*	2 00
Laguira	— 10	*a*	— 12	*SEEDS.*			
St. Domingo	— 9	*a*	— 11	Flax, no. 7 bu.	11 50	*a*	12 —
Java	— 12	*a*	— 14	Do. clean	12 50	*a*	— —
Sumatra	— 10	*a*	— 11	Timothy, te.	14 —	*a*	14 50
FEATHERS—lb.				Clover, lb.	— 12	*a*	— 13
Foreign	— 14	*a*	— 25	*SOAP—lb.*			
American	— 50	*a*	— 55	Brown	— 6	*a*	— 7
FISH—brl.				Castile	— 13	*a*	— 15
Mackerel, 1,10	25	*a*	10 50	*SUGARS—lb.*			
Do. No. 2,	9 25	*a*	9 50	N. Orl. prime	— 6	*a*	— 7
Do. No. 3,	6 25	*a*	6 50	St. Croix	— 8	*a*	— 10
Shad, Ct. 1,	— —	*a*	13 25	Porto Rico	— 6	*a*	— 8
Do. No. 2,	8 75	*a*	— —	Havana, wht	— 9	*a*	— 11
Do. Maine	12 23	*a*	12 50	Lump	— 14	*a*	— 15
Herring dry	2 75	*a*	3 —	Loaf	— 16	*a*	— 19
FLAX—lb.				*TALLOW—lb.*			
Russia	— 10	*a*	— 12	American	— 10	*a*	— 11
American	— —	*a*	— 11	Russian	— —	*a*	— —
FRUIT.				*TEAS—lb.*			
Raisins, cask	4 15	*a*	4 25	Imperial	— 57	*a*	1 00
Bunch, box	1 75	*a*	1 88	Gunpowder	— 57	*a*	1 00
Muscatel	1 37	*a*	1 42	Hyson	— 58	*a*	1 00
Bloom	1 35	*a*	1 45	Y. Hyson	— 26	*a*	— 80
Smyrna, lb.	— 4	*a*	— 5	Hyson Skin	— 34	*a*	— 50
Currants, Zt.	9 —	*a*	— 10	Souchong	— 25	*a*	— 50
HONEY—gal.				Tonkay	— 40	*a*	— 50
Havana	— 45	*a*	— 50	Bohea	— 18	*a*	— 20
HAY—100 lbs.				*TOBACCO—lb.*			
Good qual.	1 —	*a*	— —	Virginia	— 5	*a*	— 8
HOPS—lb.				Kentucky	— 7	*a*	— 11
First sort '36	— —	*a*	— 10	Ohio	— 9	*a*	— 18
INDIGO—lb.				Cuba	— 22	*a*	— 25
Bengal	1 37	*a*	1 75	St. Domingo	— 9	*a*	— 18
Manilla	1 25	*a*	1 30	Manuf. No. 1	— 12	*a*	— 18
Caraccas	1 40	*a*	1 45	Do. No. 2,	— 10	*a*	— 12
Guatamala	1 22	*a*	1 26	Cavendish	— 12	*a*	— 40
LIME—cask.				*WOOL—lb.*			
Thomaston	1 45	*a*	— —	Amer. Sax.	— 60	*a*	— 70
Camden	— —	*a*	— —	Do. Merino fl.	— 50	*a*	— 67
LEATHER—lb.				Common	— 45	*a*	— 50
Sole, Oak	— 22	*a*	— 28	Pulled No. 1,	— 47	*a*	— —
Do. Hemlk.	— 18	*a*	— 24	Do. No. 2,	— 30	*a*	— 35
MOLASSES—gal.				*CORN EXCHANGE.*			
Hav. & Mat.	— —	*a*	— 35	Flour, NY. bl.	8 50	*a*	9 00
Trin'd. Cuba	— 38	*a*	— —	Troy	8 —	*a*	9 00
Mart. & Gua.	— 34	*a*	— 36	Western	9 —	*a*	9 87
Porto Rico	— 37	*a*	— 38	Philadelphia	9 00	*a*	9 50
Orleans	— 37	*a*	— 38	Georgetown	10 00	*a*	— —
NAVAL STORES—brl.				Howard st.	10 00	*a*	— —
Tar	2 25	*a*	— —	Richmond	9 —	*a*	9 25
Pitch	— —	*a*	2 —	Baltimore	9 00	*a*	— —
Rosin	1 62	*a*	2 50	Rye Flour	6 25	*a*	6 50
Turp'tine W.	— —	*a*	3 50	Indian Meal	4 12	*a*	4 25
OILS—gal.				Wheat, Baltic	1 20	*a*	1 50
Linseed	— 98	*a*	1 05	Do. Genesee	— —	*a*	— —
Whale	— 45	*a*	— 46	Do. N. Car.	— —	*a*	— —
Sperm, sum.	— 90	*a*	— —	Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00	*a*	1 00
Do. winter	1 —	*a*	— —	Corn, N. bu.	1 —	*a*	1 06
Fish, brl.	20 —	*a*	21 —	Do. South.	95	*a*	96
PROVISIONS—brl.				Barley	1 06	*a*	1 —
Beef, ms city	— —	*a*	15 —	Oats, North.	— 60	*a*	— 62

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THIS Institution has recommenced its operations under the care of HARVEY DAYTON, M. D.

PLAINFIELD is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

The system of education will be complete and thorough. No pains will be spared to secure the moral rectitude and intellectual vigor of the pupils.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently. Considering a correct and scientific knowledge of our native tongue of the greatest importance, and as furnishing the best foundation for a course of Classical education, the most careful attention will be given to the English Department.

In addition to the usual branches of English education, Book Keeping in all those forms calculated to prepare the youth for mercantile or mechanical pursuits will be efficiently taught.

Dr. D. will have the immediate care of all the departments—will employ suitable assistants and be accountable for their qualifications.

The Female Department is now under the care of Miss MARY H. FOX.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. C. Brownlee. D. D., William F. Pyatt, M. D., *New York City.*
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, Nathan Vail, Job Squier, Esq., Jos. L. Shotwell, Laing Webster, E. L. Sheppard, Robert Anderson, *Plainfield.*

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, JOHN LAYTON, ELIJAH SHOTWELL, DANIEL SHOTWELL, JARVIS B. AYRES, JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., *Trustees.*

PLAINFIELD, May 18, 1837. 18 tf

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this Mill; that it is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 18 4t

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel; Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m

JACKSON POUND.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for Cash the following Books and Stationary: 1 or 200 'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet, 9 cts. single, or 6s. per dozen—1 or 2 dozen Goldsmith's Greece, 31 cts. —1 doz. Dodd on Death, 15 and 18 cts.—English Readers, 2s.—Life of Franklin, 2s.—Large School Testaments, 18 cts.—Pocket do. 2s.—Webster's Spelling Books, 10 cts.—Murray's small grammar, 8 cts.—A large lot of Toy books—Saurin's Sermons—Scott's Napoleon, 3 vols. Republic of Letters—Brambletye House, and many others.

Gilt note paper, various colors, 2 cts. per sheet—India Rubber—Lead pencils—Gold paper—A large lot of Engravings, from 1 cent to $1—Maps of the city of New-York, 9 cts. and 1s.—Age cards, 6 cts.—Kaleidescopes, —Pink saucers—wafers, sand, &c. &c.

Also best warranted German Cologne Water, 5s. and 6s. per bottle—Amber bathing water 2s.—Tooth powder 6s. per box. M. F. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

A Chance yet.

A FARM to let on shares or rent, if application is made immediately. It contains about SIXTY-TWO acres, being one mile and a half from Plainfield.

For particulars apply to the subscriber at Plainfield.

April 13. J. B. AYRES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Missses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf.

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready bailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1½ do; 1¼ wide do; clear Boards; 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Planks; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Leonard & Bunyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

34 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837. 1 tf

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place. TRUSTUM MANNING,

ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1 tf

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive and digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

MR. JOHN FINCH,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. I therefore, most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in diseases of this nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

MR. J. FINCH.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

Mr. J. FINCH.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough; which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by takin three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Finch of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delawnre, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it. convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Murden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health: a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise *too much*, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "never-failing Boluses," and "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it *appeared* impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and were attended with dispepsy, loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was enabled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now not only a living but a sound monument of the efficacy of your medicine.

WM. H. FANSHAW.

Mr. J. FINCH,—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

Mr. J. FINCH,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

The New-York Mirror:

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various produetions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, intidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings.—The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to ameteurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837. 2tf

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in press or just given the public, brief Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence more especially (compising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative measures of other States; also an impartial account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance in force or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible, any allusion to or interference with party politics local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the arguments opposed to the views editorially advanced, and laboring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths, and propound new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per annum in advance. If not paid in advance the price will be Two dollars fifty cents within the year, or Three dollars when payment is delayed until its expiration. Any person remiting Ten dollars free of postage or other charge will be entitled to six copies for one year, or in like proportion for any larger number.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and a better sheet, (26 by 40) in a form expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width and about half the length of those of the folio, and contain beside all the matter of the folio excluding advertisements, two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music prepared expressly for this paper under the supervision of a distinguished professor and teacher of music. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in America.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed till the expiration of the year, Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Any person who forwards us Four dollars, positively free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger sum; but no subscriptions taken through agents will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are entitled to charge us 20 per cent. commission on new subscriptions and 15 on collections, with postage on all letters containing a remittance of Five dollars or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpoel,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urmston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bullman,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Ceve,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lauterrette,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Rod'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the directing, will be, to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Campmile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit. J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system. JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect. SAMUEL HINMAN,

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington-street.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,

17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe *bilious attack*, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3.

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past; and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—Sun. 1

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1837. NUMBER 22.

The Plainfield Union

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear; MILTON F. CUSHING Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGMENT.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomouves from Bergen-Hill to East Brunswick, and until farther notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 1 o'clock, P. M.	At 11 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M.	At 5 o'clock, P. M.

On Sundays, the 11 1-2 A. M. and 1 P. M. trips are omitted.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., 1-4 before 2 P. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

(Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 9 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 10 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars otherwise they will be charged *extra prices*; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st.; and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

May 15th, 1837. 20

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

THADEUS DAVIDS'

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads:—The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its greater Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Prepared by THADEUS DAVIDS,

222 William Street & 143 Maiden-Lane, N. Y.

T. DAVIDS having been a practical Manufacturer for the last ten years, his attention has been directed to the greatest possible *Excellence of Quality. They have been used by Congress, in most of the National and State Public Offices, and by Merchants and extensive Dealers, all over the Union; and they have taken the First Premium at four successive Fairs of the American Institute.* Testimonials have been received from every quarter, attesting their superiority.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Plaster and Oil.

ON HAND, and for Sale, a constant supply of GROUND PLASTER and LINSEED OIL, at the lowest cash prices at my Mills, at Greenbrook.

STELLE RANDOLPH.

May 3d, 1837. 16 tf

For the Plainfield Union.

WRITTEN AFTER A RAMBLE ON PLAINFIELD HILLS,

Ye Hills, ye verdant hills! I've watch'd you long,
As in the distance far, ye tower'd so high!
Have seen the sun in splendor, set among
Your summits, tinging the o'erarching sky
With loveliest hues, that ever charm the eye.
Till mine has burn'd with strong desire to view
The mazes of your narrow paths,—and fly
From your commanding peaks, to visions new—
Scenes beautiful, as e'er 'neath loftier mountains grew.

And now *desire* to blest *reality* hath changed!
I've climb'd your top-most heights—from thence these eyes
A prospect of true loveliness, have ranged
Beneath the mellow light of summer skies;
I've search'd your dells where wild flowers sweet arise,
And pluck'd them, with an unforbidden hand,—
Flowers, such as oft the wandering lover ties,
And sends far distant to his native land,
In token of those vows which love doth understand.

I've seen the torrent wild, gush forth 'mid rocks!
And listen'd to the music of its song,
Nature's own voice, that so all music mocks
Which to the strains of human voice belong!
Have heard the notes too, of the mountain throng,
Whose warbled anthems wake for God alone:
Listen'd, and trembled, as if deeming wrong,
What seem'd reproved by the faint zephyr's moan,
O'er the deep swelling breeze, that came with hoarser tone.

Ye hills, ye verdant hills! while others climb
Far loftier mounts—see wider spreading views,
And thus have images still more sublime,
With which to woo "the spirit stirring muse!"
I'll be content, (since 'tis not mine to choose,)
With you—and let the *soul* yet higher soar;
For the same Power that did your bands unloose,
And bade you rise above the ocean shore,—
Did raise the lofty Alps, with wisdom none the more.

And he who oped Niagara's ceaseless fount,
And roused that torrent's everlasting roar!
Call'd forth thy cadence, torrent of the mount—
And thd same hand supplies thy little store:
Thus Nature teacheth lessons, which conn'd o'er,
May lead us to confide in nature's God!
To own the truths, if known *unfelt* before,
Or minds encased by sin, have long withstood,—
That *all* God's works alike, greater or less, are "good."

CLEMENTINA.

REST IN HEAVEN.

Should sadness o'er thy brow
Its darkened shadows fling,
And hopes that cheer the now
Should pleasure at its birth,
Fade like the hues of even;
Turn thou away from earth,
There's rest for thee in Heaven.

If life shall ever seem
To thee a toilsome way,
And gladness cease to beam
[illegible]n its clouded day—
[illegible]ke the weary dove
O[illegible] shoreless ocean driven,
Tur[illegible] thine eyes above,
There's rest for thee in heaven,

But if bright, thornless flowers
Throughout thy pathway bloom,
And gaily speed the hours,
Unchanged by earthly gloom,
Still let not every thought
To this poor earth be given,
Nor always be forgot
Thy better rest in Heaven.

When sickness pales thy cheek,
And dims thy sinking eye,
And pulses low and weak
Tell thee that thou must die;
Sweet hopes shall whisper then,
Though thou from earth be riven,
There's bliss beyond thy ken,
There's endless rest in Heaven.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:—Feeling desirous to make employment for the curious as to amuse the juvenile readers of your valuable sheet, I will submit the following Enigma, for them to expound, trusting in your next, you will be able to answer.

I am a word of 13 letters. My 1st, 6th and 12th, is the noblest work of God—my 7th, 6th, 8th, a domestic animal—my 1st, 4th, 5th, part of a lady's apparel—my 3d, 9th, 8th, is a nut—my 13th, 10th, 6th, 3d, and 8th is what the Plainfield Bank got last winter at Trenton,—my 10th, 4th, 1st, is man's greatest enemy,—my 1st, 2d, 8th is to lay before a door, and the peasantry of Ireland cook their potatoes by my 8th, 4th, 10th, 5th,—10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, is a token of love,—my 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th is what is seldom heard—my 7th, 2d, 3d, and 8th, is what a man will tell you if ask for money, and my whole is a branch of mechanical business.

Anecdote of the Times.—'Tom,' said a Jackson man to his friend the other day, 'I think it highly dangerous to keep the bills of small banks on hand, now-a-days.'

'Tim,' answered the other, 'I find it more difficult than dangerous.'

Men are often unconscious, not only of their true feelings, but of their opinions.

Popular Tales.

For the Plainfield Union.

SOUP FOR THE POOR.

[*Extract from "Stories translated from the French," now in Press; By a Teacher in New-York.*]

(*Concluded.*)

The distance of the dwellings of Marcel and Bartien had broken the intimacy of the two families and which greatly relieved the wife of the former, for she was now no more the object of the envy and the sarcasms of her neighbor, who had lately shunned the example of order and comfort of which she secretly felt the beauty.

To a competition to have the most elegant buildings, which had increased to almost a degree of madness among the richest proprietors of Paris, and during which our two stone cutters were each able to gain ten Francs per day,—there had succeeded a great want of employment, workmen were not able any longer to extort from their masters, and things were again reduced to order. Wages were lessened one half, and many were without any work. A great number returned to their native provinces, to the cultivation of the earth, which they had left to make more money.

This calamity was increased by one of the most severe winters that they had had for a long time, and which was felt by all poor people, and especially by those whose labors it suspended. Marcel and Bartien were three months without having a day's work at their business. It was in vain that they went to the one who had employed them so many years, he was obliged to yield to the severity of the season, and could not employ them. To this cessation of labor, there was added wants, the dearness of wood, and the increased price of provisions. Oh how much had Bartien, his wife and children to suffer—what painful privations they had to experience. No more dinners a la villette, no more dances under the great chestnut tree, no more playing at billiards. Retired in their sad home, which every day was stripped of some piece of furniture which they were obliged to sell to buy bread. The father, mother, and children, shivered before a few pieces of turf, and all this family were subject to the most painful sufferings.

It was then, but too late, that they repented of their prodigalities, when they might have saved. Bartien reproached his wife with folly and coquetry, and she attributed their poverty to his drunkenness, and passion for play, which had ruined him, and during their debates which often gave rise to hard words and threats, the poor children nearly perishing with cold, would cry and ask for bread, which their wretched parents were not able to procure for them.

It was very different at the house of Marcel. A good stove warmed their peaceful home, so that they forgot the severity of the season. The three girls sewed, whilst their mother regulated the Pot au Feu, which every day added to their strength. They had laid in a stock of all necessary provisions, and were warmly clothed; and by their economy were able to purchase a load of wood, every morning coffee with milk, and could indulge in adding a bottle of wine to their daily repast. However, Marcel gave up his small glass of Eau de Vie, which he took when he worked hard, and in resigning himself to the privation he used to say gaily there was not any use in greasing the coach wheels that was not used. In a word, union, plenty and gaiety reigned in spite of the cold among this happy household, who did not experience any other pain but that of seeing their little fund which they had placed in the savings bank daily diminishing, which they promised themselves to increase as soon as their work should commence.

The prolonged severity of the season had made so great a number of sufferers, that charity was called on every day to increase its reliefs and gifts. Among those traits of benevolence, they spoke of a jeweller whose riches enabled him to gratify his philanthropy and who disguised in a coarse clothing, distributed every day, exactly at noon, upon the quay de Gevres, four hundred bowls of nourishing soup, and a piece of 20 sous, to each mother who carried an infant. This touching and attractive sight drew a large concourse of people—the capital rung with it, and some drawn by misery, others led by curiosity to witness the noble act of humanity, joined in the expressions of gratitude and admiration.

Marcel and his wife wished to see this admirable picture of Christian charity, and went at the hour announced to the quay of Gevres. The first thing that drew their attention, was the tearing avidity with which so many stretched their hands to obtain the first food they had taken within their famished lips, for twenty four hours.

Marcel then observed a long file of the poor, supporting a stone basin in one hand, and eating with the other. He recognized several of his neighbors, reduced to receive this humiliating succour. But what was his surprise on seeing Bartien and his family seated on the quay. A cry of grief and astonishment escaped from Marcel, and fell upon the ear of Bartien, who perceived him, colored, looked down and remained immoveable. The wife of the latter perceived her whose economy she had so often criticised, and whom she had so often ridiculed. Her change of countenance indicated remorse and confusion. She wished to fly and hide herself in the crowd, but madame Marcel stopped her, and said in an affectionate tone,

"Why do you blush, my neighbor? are you not a mother? Ah, why did you not apply to your old friend?"

These words went to the bottom of the heart of the condemned woman, who being bathed in tears, could not speak a word.

At this time, Marcel had taken Bartien in his arms, and without making the least reproof, he led him with his three children, and said to him in a voice altered by emotion,

"My friend, my comrade, to be reduced to this. Come to my house, you shall partake of what I have, for we have enough left still. You may repay me when we return to the work yard, if you wish it, never, if it is not convenient, but do not expose me to the suffering of seeing you beg.—Ah, my wife was right, why did you not seek your old friends?"

The family of Bartien was received into the house of Marcel, where the duties of hospitality were fulfilled with pleasure, and received with a gratitude that drew forever together the ties of friendship.

This winter at length passed away, their workyards were opened. The sacred debt contracted by Bartien, made him redouble his zeal and assiduity, nor did he relax his efforts after he had paid it, and Marcel for interest would only take a pressure of the hand. Their wives were no longer divided in their opinions or in their manner of living. Bartien was now devoted to his home and the education of his children, learned the value of economy, seeing that it is able to keep us from want and to procure the inexpressible pleasure of assisting our fellow creatures. He never again went to the great chestnut tree, and although he was not without some desire for the plepsures of a country public house, he thought it best to keep away. He became as economical as he had been prodigal, as gentle and good, as he had been noisy and overbearing, and when Sunday came, he spent the day with Marcel and his family and when the latter proposed to drink a bottle of wine together, Bartien said go and bring only one for I have no idea of returning again to The Soup for the Poor.

From the Violet

ADVANTAGES OF APPLICATION.

BY MRS. C. GILMAN.

Louisa Simons was a bright intelligent girl of fourteen; amiable and ambitious, the joy of her parents, and the pride of teachers; and far advanced in all studies except arithmetic,

'Oh, mother!' she exclaimed frequently this is the day of the black board; a *black* day to me! I wish the multiplication table had never been invented! There is not such an impressive verse in the world as the old one:

"Multiplication is vexation,
Division is as bad;
The Rule of Three puzzles me,
And practice makes me mad."

Mrs. Simons sometimes reproved her for her vehemence; sometimes soothed, and sometimes encouraged her; but finding her more and more excited she addressed her one day gravely and anxiously:—

'My daughter, you make me unhappy by those expressions. I am aware that many persons are so constituted as to learn numbers slowly; but that close attention and perseverence can conquer even natural defects, has been often proved. If you pass over a rule carelessly, and say you comprehend it from want of energy to grasp it, you will never learn, and your *black* days, when you become a woman, and have responsibilities, will increase. I speak feelingly on this subject, for I had the same natural aversion to arithmetic as yourself.—Unfortunately for me a schoolmate, quick at figures shared my desk, we had no blackboards then, and she was kind or unkind enough to work out my sums for me. The consequence is, that I have suffered repeatedly in my purse. Even now I am obliged to apply to your father in the most trifling calculations, and you must sometimes have noticed my mortification under such circumstances.'

'I look to you for assistance,' continued she affectionately. 'You have every advantage; your mind is active, and in other respects disciplined, and I am sure your good heart will prompt you in aiding me.'

Louisa's eyes looked a good resolution, she kissed her mother, and commenced her lessons with the right feelings. Instead of being angry with her teacher and herself because every thing was not plain, she tried to clear her brow and attended to the subject calmly.

Success crowned her efforts, while added to the pleasure of acquisition, she began to experience the higher joy of self-conquest, and her mother's approbation. She gave herself up for two years to diligent study, and conquered at length the higher branches of arithmetic.

Louisa, the eldest of the three children, had been born to the luxuries of wealth and scarcely an ungratified want had shaded her sunny brow. Mr. Simons was a merchant of respectable connexions, but, in the height of his prosperity, one of those failures took place which occur in commerce, and his affairs become suddenly involved in the shock which is often felt so far in the mercantile chain. A nervous temperament and delicate system were soon sadly wrought upon by the misfortune and his mind perplexed and harrassed, seemed to lose its clearness in calculation, and its happy view of life. Louisa was at this period seventeen years of age; her understanding clear and vigorous, her passion disciplined, and her faculties resting, like a yong fawn, for a sudden bound.

It was a cold autumn evening, the children were beguiling with wild gambols about the parlor; Mr. Simons sat leaning his head upon his hand, gazing on an accumulated pile of ledgers and papers; Mrs. Simons was busily sewing, and Louisa, with her finger between the leaves of a closed book, sat anxiously regarding her father.

'Those children distract me,' said Mr. Simons peevishly.

'Hush Robert! Come here Margaret!' said Mrs. Simons, gently and taking one on her lap, and another by her side, whispered a little story, and put them to bed.

When Mrs. Simons left the room, Louisa laid aside her books, and stood by her father.

'Don't disturb me child' said he, roughly. Then recollecting himself, he waved his hand gently for her to retire, and continued, 'Do not feel hurt, my dear, with my abruptness; I am perplexed with these complicated accounts.'

'Father,' said Louisa hesitatingly and blushing, 'I think I could assist you, if you would permit me.'

'You my love!' exclaimed he laughing; 'these papers would puzzle a deeper head than yours.'

'I do not wish to boast dear father,' said Louisa modestly, 'but when Mr. Random gave me my last lesson, he said—'

'What did he say?' asked Mr. Simons, encouragingly.

'He said,' answered Louisa blushing more deeply, 'that I was a better accountant than most merchants. And I do believe, father,' continued she, earnestly, 'that if you would allow me, I could assist you.'

Mr. Simons smiled sadly; but to encourage her desire of usefulness, opened his accounts. Insensibly he found his daughter following him in the labyrinth of numbers.

Louisa, with a fixed look, and clear eye, her cheek kindled with interest, and her pencil in her hand, listened to him. Mrs. Simons entered on tiptoe, and seated herself softly at her sewing. The accounts became more and more complicated, Mr. Simons with his practiced habits and Louisa, with her quick intellect and ready will, followed them up with fidelity. The unexpected sympahty of his daughter gave him new life. Time flew unheeded, and the clock struck twelve.

'Wife,' said he, suddenly, 'my matters are not as desperate as I feared; if this girl gives me a few more hours like these, I shall be in a new world.'

'My beloved child!' said Mrs. Simons, pressing Louisa's fresh cheek to hers.

Louisa retired, recommending herself to God, and slept profoundly. The next morning after again seeking his blessing, she repaired to her father: and again, day after day, with untiring patience, went through the details of his books, copied his accounts in a fair hand, nor left him until his brow was smoothed, and the phantom of bankruptcy had disappeared.

A day passed by, and Louisa looked contemplative and absorbed; at length she said, 'Father, you complain that you cannot afford another clerk at present. You have tried me, and found me worth something; I will keep your books until your affairs are regulated, and you may give me a little salary to furnish shells for my cabinet.

Mr. Simons accepted her offer with a caress and a smile. Louisa's cabinet increased in value; and the beautiful female hand-writing in her father's book was a subject of interest and curiosity to his merchant friends.

And from whence, as year after year wealth poured in its thousand luxuries, and Louisa Simons stood dispensing pleasures to the gay and comforts to the poor, did she trace her happiness? To her self conques.

AN ORIGINAL IDEA.—"Wife," said an old man who resided somewhere in the vicinity of the Green Mountains, to his spouse, "where is our almanac?"

"I don't know; what do you want of the almanac?"

"Why, I want to find out when the moon rises."

"La," said she, "there is figures on the steelyards, wont they do just as well?"

This same sagacious personage one day when the old gentleman complained that he had broken his harrow, inquired in the most innocent manner if the sled would not answer the same purpose.

At another time this couple were spending a winter's evening with a neighbor. "I guess we had better be getting along: the moon is up a great way I'm afraid it will be all sloppy soon.

THE SAVIOUR.—However infidelity may jeer and ridicule, the truly wise will ever esteem it the world's highest glory to acknowledge him their Savior and Redeemer. How heart cheering to him whose frail bark, for many years, has been promiscuously driven upon life's tempestuous sea is the gracious recollection, that there is a Savior—that he who once bled on Calvary has become "a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the storm!" And because the bards of antiquity have not made him the theme of their song, is he therefore without praise? Go, ask the morning stars that sang together when the Eternal reared Creation's mighty fabric, and gave motion to the stupendous orbs that perpetually climb the high hill of heaven! Go ask the sun, that cometh forth from the chambers of the east, as a strong man to run a race! Or, when darkness has thrown her gloomy mantle around the earth, and all things are hushed to death-like stillness, go, take thy station in the circle of the heavens, and listen to the music of the chiming spheres that surround thee! Go, listen to the rush of the mighty cataract "whose voice, like dreadful thunder, strikes the sense in accents deep and long;" or, to the soft murmur of the gentle stream, as it winds its way through the vernal lawn. Go, listen to the roar of the angry ocean, when roused from her slumbers by the rude tempest; or, at thy pastime mark the low whisper of the gentle breeze as it passes through the forest boughs! In a word go ask the vast universe of God; and then return, and in wisdom ask, which of all his works do not praise him.

From the time of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitudes that went before, and that followed cried, saying, 'Hosanna to the son of David!' the Church on earth has responded, 'Blessed *is* he that cometh in the name of the Lord! Hosanna in the highest!' And in the Apocalyptic visions, the countless multitudes that compose the Church triumphant are heard to cry, as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thundering, 'Hallelujah! the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth! Amen. Hallelujah!'—*Christian Adv.*

Small Debts should be paid promptly.—In these pressing times, it would be well for men of business to remember the advice of Solomon:

'Say not unto thy neighbor, go and come again and to-morrow I will give; when thou hast it by thee.'

PLAINFIELD UNION

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1857.

THE TIMES.—As far as we can learn, the times are getting no better in city or country, but better in the latter than in the former and likely so to continue. The universal inquiry of the idle and indigent, at present a good portion of our population, of country or town will be, "when will they be wanted?" when will they begin to mend?—When will the Lancers, under Gen. Davis, formed the militia of insubordination, principly owing to their long inactivity. The government had been obliged to shut the Land Office, because the army was disbanded, and the New England Guards. The May, or, Aldermen, and City Council were in the line. They cleared the street instantly, and no further violence was committed, after the appearance. They were soon reinforced by the Washington Light Infantry, City Guards, Rangers, Mechanic Riflemen, and Lafayette Guards.—*Boat. Post.*

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—On Saturday, about 3 P. M. a most destructive tornado took place in Pine Plains, Dutchess County. The thunder and lightning was uncessant till a huge black cloud was seen over Sissing Mountain. This resembled smoke from fire. It seemed to draw the surrounding clouds into its vortex, and rose like a column from off the earth. At the village of Pine Plains, a mile distant, it was a dead calm. The rain poured in torrents, and the wind blew a hurricane as the detached clouds exploded against the column, which at last moved on beyond the mountains. The earth trembled—trees, limbs, rails, boards, hogsheads, &c. mingled with the air; they cannot but inclinate a strikking proof of ATLANTIC POWER.

The Texan army is said to be in a sad state of insubordination, principly owing to their long inactivity. The government had been obliged to shut the Land Office, because the army was disbanded, and the New England Guards. Many build-ings were uncovered, Mr. Beal's new barn was destroyed; his house uncovered, his wagons, carts, &c. strewn about in the wreck; large apple trees were buried 30 or 40 rods asunder; one was half a mile by measurement; he had some cattle killed.

A Mr Anthony Simmons near Beal's was on the road with his team, loaded with a hogshead of sugar, (1250 lbs) horse, wagon and sugar were hurried over a stone wall a perfect wreck, himself blown in an opposite direction about 15 rods against a gate post and stones, where he clung fast. Isaac Crandall, Samuel Grinham and Daniel Sherwood had their barns destroyed and house injured. Jephah Wilbur had three large barns, cider mills, sheds &c. torn away, so that one sick lay not upon another; his dwelling, and axletree; his wagons and all his farming utensils were strewed about his fields in pieces; even hams that were in his smoke house, were found in divers places, some carried more than 60 rods distant; had horses, cattle, sheep and hogs killed. Much other destruction of buildings has come to our knowledge.

This tornado took its origin near the river, so near as we can learn, and courred easterly through Redhook, Milan, Pine Plains, North East and became partially exhausted in Salisbury. (Conn) about 30 to 60 miles distance. Its width from 60 to 80 rods as appeared from its devastated path, wherein trees, limbs, tops of saplings, rails, boards, pieces of roofs, were promiscuously scattered, with but the least notion where they belonged. No law of no distruction of human life. Yet many persons were seriously injured. These ruins are richly worthy a visit; they cannot but inclinate a reverence. We hope the rumor may prove true.

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The Texan army is said to be in a sad state of insubordination, principly owing to their long inactivity. The government had been obliged to shut the Land Office, because the army was disbanded, and the New England Guards. Many build-ings were uncovered, Mr. Beal's new barn was destroyed and his new orchard of fruit trees torn up root and branch. Mr. John Decker's dwelling was torn to atoms; also a new Baptist church. Many build-ings were uncovered, Mr. Beal's new barn was destroyed; his house uncovered, his wagons, carts, &c. strewn about in the wreck; large apple trees were buried 30 or 40 rods asunder; one was half a mile by measurement; he had some cattle killed.

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CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature of this State closed its session on 10th inst. Among the acts passed was one legalizing the Bank suspension of specie payments until the first of July, 1838. [If they cannot resume next spring, why not let them go.!]

Another act suspends for a similar time the provisions of the act forbidding the circulation of small notes, *provided* the Banks will at all times redeem those notes in specie, under penalty of forfeiture. Of course, this amounts to just nothing at all.

A General Incorporation Law was also passed, under which any three or more persons, with a capital of $4,000 or over, may incorporate themselves.

An act abolishing Imprisonment for debt, except in certain cases, was passed by a large majority. —*New Yorker.*

A boy Condemned to be Hung.—We published on the 8th inst., an account of the trial at Lowell, of two boys, Michael Monohon 13 years old, and Michael Whaylan 10 years old, for the crime of arson, in burning the Alms house at Cambridge. The Jury did not agree on a verdict and were discharged. A new trial was ordered which was closed on Friday night, and resulted in a verdict of Guilty against Monohon. The Lowell Advertiser of last evening says: After a patient and thorough investigation of the circumstances of the case, and a charge from the Chief Justice, the most minute and comprehensive, the Jury retired, agreeing upon a verdict about half past ten.

The rumor having spread abroad that the Jury had agreed, a numerous concourse assembled at the Court house to hear the solemn sentence of the law. The Attorney General having recapitulated some of the most prominent evidence, concluded with the request that the Bench would proceed to pronounce the sentence which the law adjudges to the crime of arson. Monohon being called, rose and heard with stoical indifference a brief sketch of his past but vicious life.

The affecting language of the Judge, his appeal to Monohon's feelings for an afflicted mother, to his sense of the awful situation to which he had subjected himself in breaking the laws, his request that he would prepare for the early and ignominious death which awaited him, and the final sentance "that he should be hung by the neck until dead," were altogether a scene of intense interest which drew tears from many an eye.

Not a muscle of the prisoner trembled at this sentence, and he withstood the gaze of hundreds with as much apparent indifference as if unconcerned, but whether this was owing to ignorance or hardihood is a question for a philosopher. Whaylan was aquitted on account of his extreme youth. —*Boston Transcript.*

Villanous Outrage.—As Mrs. Joesph Burnel, accompanied by her daughter, was returning from monthly concert on the evening of the 5th inst., she was assaulted on the walk at Exchange Row, by a negro named Pedro Finamore, and recieved considerable injury. Pedro first pushed another negro against her, and then inflicted a blow which felled her to the ground. The black is bound over for his appearance at the next Court of common Pleas.—*Northampton (Mass.) Gaz.*

Distressing Steamboat Accident.—We learn from an authentic source that the steamboat EAGLE was capsized in the Ohio river by a tornado, on Tuesday afternoon last, a short distance above Portmouth, and that three persons were drowned, viz: a Mr. Hubbard, from Ohio, the cabin boy, (Dutch,) and a colored woman. The boat was insured for $5000. There were twenty passengers on board.

The tornado is represented to us as being of unusual violence. The boat laid bottom upwards on yesterday morning.—Cincinnati Whig.

The New York Mercantile mentions this morning that *four thousand one hundred passengers* from Europe, were landed in that city during the last forty-eight hours preceding Saturday last.

Several mad dogs have been killed within a day or two, near the Lunatic Asylum, Manhattanville.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

Candles, mould,	11	a	12	
Coffee, Cuba,	8	a	10	
" Java,	12	a	14	
Molasses,	22	a	32	
Oil, Linseed,	65	a	67	
Whale,	26	a	30	
Fish, brl.	18 00	a	20 00	
Beef, prime city,	8 50	a	8 75	
Hams, lb.	10	a	12	
Smok'd Beef,	10	a	12	
Butter,	18	a	20	
Cheese, Am.	9	a	10	
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 38	a	3 88	
Turks Island Salt,	33	a	35	
Liverpool ground,	44	a		
Do. do. sack,	1 62	a	1 75	
Sugar, N. O. prime,	6	a	7	
" Hayn. white,	10	a	11	
" Lump,	14	a	15	
" Loaf,	16	a	19	
Tallow, Am.	10	a	11	
TEA.—Imperial,	57	a	1 00	
Gunpowder,	57	a	1 00	
Hyson,	58	a	1 00	
Young Hyson,	26	a	80	
Hyson Skin,	30	a	50	
Souchong,	25	a	50	
Toukay,	30	a	50	
Bohea,	18	a	20	
CORN EXCHANGE.				
Flour, N. Y. brl.	9 50	a	10 00	
Western,	10 00	a	10 50	
Philadelphia,	9 50	a	10 00	
Georgetown,	10 25	a	—	—
Rye Flour,	6 50	a	6 75	
Indian Meal,	4 25	a	4 50	
Wheat, Baltic,	1 40	a	1 75	
Do. Genesee,	—	—	a	—
Do. N. Carolina,	—	—	a	—
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00	a	1 00	
Corn, N. bushel,	1 00	a	1 06	
Do. South,	1 00	a	1 04	
Barley,	1 06	a	1 —	
Oats, North.	68	a	70	

NOTICE.

With the advice of the Committee of publication, I hereby assign all my accounts for Job Printing, Advertising, and subscription to "The Plainfield Union," to M. F. Cushing, the present publisher of said paper, for collection, he having agreed to serve those who have paid in advance, for advertising and the paper, to the close of the year, or the first six months, as may be due.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, June 7th, 1837.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands by the Committee, with his concurrence, as will be seen by the above, for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately, as the committee wish to have his affairs settled as soon as convenient, and are anxious to afford me the means of supplying those with the paper and advertising, who have paid in advance.

By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till farther notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

In the Village, I intend to act as my own agent and hope I shall find that same readiness to support the paper as has always heretofore been manifested, by subscribing, advertising, and paying when asked, or without asking. For it must be borne in mind that the main support of this paper is from its village friends,—they also receive the greatest benefit from it, and for them was it mainly established. But there is little fear of the inhabitants of this and the neighboring villages, for on them we considerably depend, giving over their well doing.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

MARRIED.

At New Brunswick, on the 7th inst. by Rev. Dr. Howe, Mr. Abm. Degraw, to Miss Mary Ann Sutphen.

Also, Mr. Wm. Van Sickle to Miss Mary M. Price.

Also, Mr. Martin Giles to Miss Hannah Eliza Ackerman.

On the 10th inst. in New York, by Rev. Mr. Cooke, Mr. Mr. Richard Wood, of New York, to Miss Evelina Bridge, of Morristown.

DIED.

In this Village, on Sunday of last week, the 11th inst. Mrs. Ann, wife of Silas G. Brees, of this place, aged 30.

In Piscataway, on the 7th inst. the widow Ellen Gillman, aged 73.

Traveller's Guide.

☞ Waters' Plainfield and Rahway Stage leaves Plainfield at 6, A. M. daily Sundays excepted, and arrives at Rahway in time for the quarter before 8 o'clock train of cars for New York. Leaves Rahway on the arrival of the cars from New York, at half past 2, and arrives in Plainfield at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Swiftsure Mail line leaves Plainfield, about 10, A. M. for Elizabethport, *in time for the 1 o'clock steamboat* for New York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Returning, leaves Pier No. 1, Washington street, at 10 A. M. for Elizabethport, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and passes through Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M.

The steamer Passaic leaves Newark at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. for New York. Leaves New York, foot of Barclay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for Newark.

The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats run till 12 o'clock, night.

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6 cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plaidfield, June 22d, 1837. 22 3m

Please to Take Notice.

THE Subscriber urgently requests all Persons indebted to him to call and settle, *immediately*. As this is the second or third request, all will please to attend to it, otherwise more prompt measures may soon be taken.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

A Chance Yet.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, in Scotch Plains, with a large Garden planted, two doors from the Hotel, to rent cheap. Possession given immediately.

Apply to Dr. H. DAYTON.

June, 15th. 21, 4w.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th. 21

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,**

LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

ALSO,

BLANK WARRANTS and SUBPŒNAS, for Justices', a clear print on superb paper. Call and look at them, and you will not fail to buy.

June, 15th, 1337.

For Sale!!

ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to the "Plainfield Herald," due by Hugh Drake, Jr.—The amount is small, and will be sold cheap for cash, or upon a *long* note. ISAAC COLE.

N. B.—For fear those wishing to purchase may be deceived, I will add, that Mr. Drake is a *minor*, and if *sued*, will, no doubt, plead his *minority*!

Plainfield, June 15th, 1837. 21 tf

FOR SALE.—An account against the New-Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company, of $7.50, due for Advertising in the Plainfield Herald—It will be sold cheap for Cash. ISAAC COLE.

N. B. The above bill has been presented at least a dozen times,—and by their agent, Mr. Crowell, acknowledged to be correct.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THIS Institution has recommenced its operations under the care of HARVEY DAYTON, M. D.

PLAINFIELD is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

The system of education will be complete and thorough. No pains will be spared to secure the moral rectitude and intellectual vigor of the pupils.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently. Considering a correct and scientific knowledge of our native tongue of the greatest importance, and as furnishing the best foundation for a course of Classical education, the most careful attention will be given to the English Department.

In addition to the usual branches of English education, Book Keeping in all those forms calculated to prepare the youth for mercantile or mechanical pursuits will be efficiently taught.

Dr. D. will have the immediate care of all the departments—will employ suitable assistants and be accountable for their qualifications.

The Female Department is now under the care of Miss MARY H. FOX.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., William F. Pyatt, M. D., } *New York City.*
Rev. John Mc Dowal. *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond. Nathan Vail, Job Squier, Esq., Jos. L. Shotwell, Laing Webster, E. L. Sheppard, Robert Anderson, } *Plainfield.*

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, JOHN LAYTON, ELIJAH SHOTWELL, DANIEL SHOTWELL, JARVIS B. AYRES, JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., } *Trustees.*

PLAINFIELD, May 18, 1837. 18 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, at the Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or *Country Produce.*

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 18 4t

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber, having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 12 shillings per bushel; Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 30, 1836. 1 tf.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m

JACKSON POUND.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for Cash the following Books and Stationary: 1 or 200 'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet, 9 cts. single, or 6s. per dozen—1 or 2 dozen Goldsmith's Greece, 31 cts.—1 doz. Dodd on Death, 15 and 18 cts.—English Readers, 2s.—Life of Franklin, 2s.—Large School Testaments, 18 cts.—Pocket do. 2s.—Webster's Spelling Books, 10 cts.—Murray's small grammar, 8 cts.—A large lot of Toy books—Saurin's Sermons—Scott's Napoleon, 3 vols. Republic of Letters—Bramble-tye House, and many others!

Gilt gote paper, various colors, 2 cts. per sheet—India Rubber—Lead pencils—Gold paper—A large lot of Engravings, from 1 cent to $1—Maps of the city of New-York, 9 cts. and 1s.—Age cards, 6 cts.—Kaleidescopes, —Pink sancers—wafers, sand, &c. &c.

Also best warranted German Cologne Water, 5s. and 6s. per bottle—Amber bathing wafers 3s.—Tooth powder 6s. per box. M. F. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Conrse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Missses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 3m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this Mill; that it is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 12, 1837. 13

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready bailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also *on hand, and intends to keep*, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 1 wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

34 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ SIGN and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, PAPER-HANGING, will also be attended to in Plainfield and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRK.

PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837.

Valuable Farm

SITUATED in the township of Somerset, about one of Somerset Meeting House on Mountain from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains Acres, a part of which proportion of it is and is well adapted

There are

A Good D

The above patrick

Or right

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

MR. JOHN FINCH,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. I therfore, most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in diseases of this nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

MR. J. FINCH.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

Mr. J. FINCH.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by takin three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Finch of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Murden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health: a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise *too much*, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "never-failing Boluses," and "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it *appeared* impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and were attended with dispepsy, loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was enabled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now not only a living but a sound monument of the efficacy of your medicine.

WM. H. FANSHAW.

MR. J. FINCH,—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

MR. J. FINCH,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

The New-York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed [work] literature and the fine arts; [with] nificent and costly engravings, on [steel] —and rare, beautiful and popular [music] the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. [and] from the pens of well-known and [able] upon every subject that can prove [interesting] eral reader, including original [poetry] humorous and pathetic—critical [notices] choice selections from the best [periodicals] American and English—scientific [intelligence] gence—copious notices of foreign [literature] pondents engaged expressly and [exclusively] Journal—strictures upon the various [productions] fine arts that are presented for the notice [and] tion of the public—elaborate and beautiful [specimens] art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of [the drama] and other amusements—translations from [the] works in other languages, French, German, [Italian] Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of [miscellaneous] reading relating to passing events, remarkable [individuals] als, discoveries and improvements in science, [the] chanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will [maintain] its predecessors in literary attractions, engraving, [music] sic and typography. The best writers in the land [will] contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to ameteurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britain; popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine as the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current interests of the day. Under the first department, (occupying the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from forthcoming and deserving works in press or just published, useful Biographical, Historical, Descriptive and Literary Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. Under the second head intelligence more especially [connected with] the paper) will embody the [most] domestic proceedings of [Congress], tional Executive, and [State] Legislature, with a still [more] ful account of all [important] dings throughout [the] Elections, &c. [The] of the paper [will] upon acts [of] important [to] as possible, [the] ful's [and] and [the] pos age or over— edition in [large] and fifty cents

Washi[ng]

(MILLER &

THE subscribers are [now] New and Superior Arti[cle] in the Eastern, Middle, and [Western] best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entire[ly] out injury to the finest Clothes, and [will] one a child ten years old can work it with[out] We can give the names of more than one [hundred] spectable people who have given the Machine a Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 6, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Donnison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpoel,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urmston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bullman,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cevy,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lauterette,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO. 16 6w

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family for more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonary affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefited by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect. SAMUEL HINMAN,

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Livingston street.

Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1837.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGMENT.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergen Hill to East Brunswick, and until farther notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 1 o'clock, P. M.	At 11 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M.	At 5 oclock, P. M.

On Sundays, the 11 1-2 A. M. and 1 P. M. trips are omitted.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., 1-4 before 2 P. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.
(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*
(Every night except Sunday,—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 9 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 10 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars otherwise they will be charged *extra prices*; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st.; and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

May 15th, 1837. 20

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its greater Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Prepared by THADEUS DAVIDS.
222 *William Street & 143 Maiden-Lane, N. Y.*

T. DAVIDS, having been a practical Manufacturer for the last ten years, his attention has been directed to the greatest possible *Excellence of Quality. They have been used by Congress, in most of the National and State Public Offices, and by Merchants and extensive Dealers, all over the Union; and they have taken the First Premium at four successive Fairs of the American Institute.* Testimonials have been received from every quarter, attesting their superiority.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Editor of the Plainfield Union.

Sir:—While in ordinary times plenty of business offers for occupying the mind, of more importance than enigmas, yet, as the dullness of *these* days, renders newspaper variety more necessary and pleasing, the following solution of an enigma published in the last Union, is respectfully submitted for your disposal.

Man, is the noblest workmanship of God,
Yet, by his fellow man, least understood!
Among the animals which claim his care,
The household *cat* doth well deserve her share.
To shield fair woman's hand from Boreas rough!
The skin of brutes more rare doth form a *muff*:
For this the Indian wanders from his hut,
And shoots the harmless squirrel at his *nut*.
"A *grant*," which late the Plainfield bank could boast,
Is but uncertain of its aim, at most.
The greatest earthly foe that spoils mankind,
In the deep glowing face of *rum*, we find;
'Mid the inventions good, for this, or that,
Unrivalled for convenience, stands the *mat*:
Without it we who tread this yielding soil,
Might strive for neatness, but in vain the toil.
While forests bow, to feed our chimney pile,
The humble peasants of far emerald isle,
Gather the *turf*, to make their scanty fire,
And cook the meal of which 'twere vain to tire.—
Love's token, of which oft the poets sing;
Lies in the compass of a simple *ring*!
This is the pledge too, at the altar given,
The seal of vows whose record is in Heaven.—
Fact, all allow, but seldom greets the ear,
While fiction's voice on every side we hear.
And, O, "the times!" If one for money cries,
"I *can't*, I've none," the answer swiftly flies!
But friend, I have completed now my aim,—
For Manufacturing! is thy trade and name.

Clementina

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837.

Niagara.—*By Mrs. Sigourney.*

Flow on forever in thy glorious robe
Of terror and of beauty! God hath set
His rainbow on thy forehead; and the cloud
Mantles around thy feet. And he doth give
Thy voice of thunder power to speak of him
Eternally—bidding the lip of man
Keep silence—and upon thy rocky altar pour
Incense of awe struck praise.
And who can dare
To lift the insect trump of earthly Hope,
Of Love, or Sorrow, 'mid the pearl sublime
Of thy tremendous hymn! E'en Ocean shrinks
Back from thy brotherhood, and his wild waves
Retire abashed. For he doth sometimes seem
To sleep like a spent laborer, and recall
His wearied billows from their vexing play,
And lull them in a cradle calm; but thou,
With everlasting, undecaying tide,
Dost rest not, night or day.
The morning stars,
When first they sang o'er young Creation's birth,
Heard thy deep anthem—and those wrecking fires
That wait the Archangel's signal to dissolve
The solid Earth, shall find Jehovah's name
Graven as with a thousand diamond spears,
On thy unfathomed page. Each leafy bough
That lifts itself within thy proud domain,
Doth gather greenness from thy living spray
And tremble at the baptism. Lo! yon birds
Do venture boldly near, bathing their wing,
Amid thy foam and mist. 'Tis meet for them
To touch thy garment's hem—or lightly stir
The snowy leaflets of thy vapour wreath,
Who sport unharmed upon the fleecy cloud,
And listing at the echoing gate of Heaven
Without reproof. But, as for us it seems
Scarce lawful with our broken tongues to speak
Familiarly of thee. Methinks, to tint
Thy glorious features with our pencil's point,
Or woo thee to the tablet of a song,
Were profanation.
Thou dost make the soul
A wondering witness of thy majesty;
And while it rushes with delirious joy
To tread thy vestibule, dost chain its step,
And check its rapture, with the trembling view
Of its own nothingness—bidding it stand
In the dread presence of the Invisible,
As if to answer to its God through thee.

From the Metropolitan.

The Bridegroom to his Sleeping Bride.

Sleep, loved one, sleep—thy tangled hair
Flows loosely o'er thy bosom bare,
Yet sleep in peace; no prying eye,
Saving thy lover's own, is nigh;
Sleep, dearest, sleep—thy lover's breast
Pillows thy rest.

Sleep on, sleep on—nay, do not start,
'Tis but thy lover's beating heart,
Whose pulses throb against thy cheek,
Tokening the love they cannot speak;
Sweet dreamer, sleep, thy lover's eye
Is watching nigh.

Sleep on, sleep on, sweet folded flower,
Till morning's dawning hour;
Sleep and dream on—thy lover's arm
Is fondly sheltering thee from harm;
Sleep and fear not.

Omnipotent of earth and heaven!
By whom all blissful gifts are given—
To whom this treasured one I owe
That sleeps upon my bosom now—
I give thee thanks for every bliss,
But most for this.

Enjoyment is more durable than pain. The one is the immortal firmament, the other the transient clouds which darken it for a time.

THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

BY JAMES H. PERKINS.

"She, in the working of whose destiny,
The man of blood and victory attained
His more than kingly height."

THE CONQUEROR.

When a few centuries shall have thrown their shadows upon the strange fortunes of Napoleon, and given to every thing about him the tinge of romance, the story of his first wife will seem to the student rather a fable than a fact; he will look upon her as we look upon Mary of Scotland, but with a deeper interest; for she, far more truly than her lord, was first to last "the child of destiny."

Told, while yet unmarried, that she would be a wife, a widow, and a queen of France—the entire fulfilment of the first part of the prophecy gave her courage to believe in the last part also, when under sentence of death. When her bed was taken from under her because she was to die in the morning, she told her weeping friends that it was not so: that she would sit upon that throne on the ruins of which Robespierre then stood triumphant; and when asked in mockery, to choose her maids of honor, since she was to choose them, and they were her maids of honor, when half of Europe looked up to her. On that night which was to have been her last night on earth, Robespierre fell. Had he fallen a few days earlier, her first husband would have lived; had his fall been one day later, Josephine would have been among the ten thousand victims whose names we have never heard. But he fell on that night and her destiny was accomplished.

She married Napoleon, and through her, her husband was appointed to the army of Italy. Step by step they rose, till at last the crown rested upon her head, the second part of the prophecy was proved true! and she began to look forward to that loss of power and rank, which had also been foretold, and which was to close the strange drama of her life.

And he that had wedded the child of destiny grew every day more grasping. In vain did Josephine attempt to rule his ambition, and chasten his aim; he was an emperor: he wished to found an empire, and by slow degrees, he made himself familiar with the thought of putting her away.

When the campaign of 1809 was at an end, hardened and narrowed, the General came back to his wife; his former kindness was gone, his playfulness was checked; he consulted her but seldom, and seldom stole upon her private hours with that familar love that had so often made her heart leap. She saw that her hour drew nigh.

It was the evening of the [illegible] of November; the court was at Paris in honor of the King of Saxony. Josephine sat at her window, looking down upon the river, and musing on the dark fate before her, when she heard Napoleon,s step at the door. She sprang to open it, using her usual exclamation, "mon ami!" He embraced her so affectionately, that for an instant her fears and woes seemed vain. She led him to the chair, placed herself at his feet, and looking up into his face, smiled through her tears.

'You are unhappy, Josephine,' said the Emperor.

'Not with you, sire.'

'Bah,' said he quickly, 'why call me sire! these shows of state steal all true joys from us.'

'Then why seek them?' answered Josephine.

The Emperor made no reply. 'You are now the first of men,' she continued, 'why not quit war, turn ambition out of your counsels, bend your thoughts on the good of France, and live at home among those who love you.'

'Josephine,' said he, turning his face from hers, 'It is not I, it is France that demands the sacrifice.'

'Are you sure of that my lord?' said his wife; 'have you probed your heart to the bottom? is it not ambition prompts you to seek reasons for repudiating me? for think not, Napoleon, I misunderstand you; are you sure it is the love of France?'

Every word she spoke touched to the quick; and rising hastily, he replied, 'Madam I have my reasons; good evening.'

'Stay, sire,' said she, taking hold of his arm, we must not part in anger. I submit. Since you wish it, I submit cheerfully. It is not in my nature to oppose your will, I love you too deeply. Nor shall I cease to love you, Napoleon, because I am to leave your throne and your side. If you still go on victorious, I shall rejoice with you, if reverse comes, I will lay down my life to comfort you. I will pray for you morning and night, and in the hope that sometimes you will think of me.'

Hardened as he was, Napoleon had loved his wife deeply and long. Her submission to his stern resolve; her calm, mournful, dignity; her unshaken love, moved even him; and for a moment affection struggled with ambition. He turned to embrace her again; but in that moment her face and form had changed. Her eye and her whole person seemed inspired! He felt himself in the presence of a superior being. She led him to the window, and threw it open. A thin mist rested upon the Seine and over the garden of the palace; all around was silent, among the stars then before them one was far brighter than the rest. She pointed to it.

'Sire,' she said, 'that star is mine—to that, and not to yours was promised empire, through me and through my destinies you have risen, part from me and you fall.—The spirit of her that foresaw my rise to royalty, even now communes with my spirit, and tells me that your fate hangs on mine. Believe me or not, if we henceforth walk assunder, you will leave no empire behind you, and will die yourself in shame, and sorrow, and with a broken spirit."

He turned away sick at heart, and overawed by the words of one, whose destiny had been so strangely accomplished. Ten days were passed in resolves and counter-resolves—and then the link that bound him to fortune was broken. Josephine was divorced; and, as he said himself at St. Helena, from that hour his fall began.

Josephine was divorced—but her love did not cease, in her retirement she joyed in all his successes, and prayed that he might be saved from his foul ambition.—When his son was born, she only regretted that she was not near him in his happiness; and when he went a prisoner to Elba, she begged that she might share his prison, and relieve his woes. Every article that he had used at her residence, remains as he left it, she would not let a chair be removed. The book, in which he had been last reading, was there with the page doubled down, and the pen that he had last used was by it, with the ink dried on its point. When her death drew nigh, she wished to sell all her jewels, to send the fallen emperor money; and her will was submitted to his correction. She died before his return from Elba; but her last thoughts were of him and France, and her last words expressed the hope and belief 'that she had never caused a single tear to flow.' She was buried in the village church of Ruel, and her body was followed to the grave, not alone by princes and generals, but by two thousand poor whose hearts had been made glad by her bounty.

Her marble monument bears only this incription:

"EUGENE AND HORTENSE JOSEPHINE."

What a fund for future writers in her character and fate; and what a lesson to all of us, whether in prosperity or adversity.

A Sailor's Whim.—'I say shipmate' said a noble looking fellow in a new tarpaulin hat, blue jacket and trousers, neat check shirt, and a black silk neck cloth, as he entered an umbrella maker's shop during the rain—'what will you charge to us an awning?' 'An umbrella, I suppose you want,' said the shopman. 'Smoke my binnacle if I care what you call it, only let's see your canvass.' A silk umbrella was shown him. It would not do—he wanted 'duck.' A cotton umbrella was then shown him. It suited Jack precisely. 'Now,' said he, as he counted out his money, 'I'm ready for a cruise—this land water is too fresh for my taste altogether.'—*Boston Transcript.*

Good Speculation.—*A fact.*—A day or two since, a friend of ours, a merchant in this city, was hailed in the street by a tall, rough looking fellow, very plainly attired in linseywoolsey, cowhide boots and slouched hat, who accosted him with—"Hello there, mister, I say;—aint your name ——?" "that *is* my name sir," replied the merchant. "Well, how d'ye do? s'pose you don't know me, though." "I don't recollect having seen you before." "Well, s'pose not, but what I was goin' to say was, haint you an eighty acre lot in Wisconsin, —— county, eh?" "Yes, I believe I do own a lot there." "Well now, perhaps you'd like to sell that are lot." "Well sir, I am in a hurry, do you wish to buy it?"—"Well now, I dont know, what do you ask for that 'are lot?" "Two thousand dollars, sir" "Ten thou—*ten thousand dollars*! No, you're joking." "If you wish to purchase, sir, you know my price" "Well now, wouldn't you like to take nineteen hundred, if you could get it, eh?" "Why, sir, who will give it?" asked the merchant eagerly, (for he had bought it only a few months since at government price.) "Well, will you take it? that's what I want to know." "Yes, sir, I will take nineteen hundred." "Make out your papers, then said the stranger, "I've got the money, here's a witness to the bargain," and so saying he drew from his spacious pocket, a large bag, labled "shot," from which he counted out the rhino, and took his deed, evidently well pleased with his bargain. "You seem pleased with the trade, sir," said the merchant. "Well, I guess I might as well," said the stranger. "Why" returned the merchant, "have you seen the lot?" "Well, I guess I have." "Is the land *remarkably* good?" continued the merchant, supposing he had been trading with a green un.' "It'll do," said the buyer. "What is it *worth*?" said the seller. "Well, I don't know what it's *worth*—but I've dug about ten thousand dollar's worth of lead out on't a'ready—I can't tell have much more I'll git,"—and with a broad laugh he stuffed his deed into his pocket, and left our chapfallen friend to consider how much lead ore the balance of his "eighty acre lots in Wisconsin," might possibly contain. —*Detroit Spectator.*

One O'clock.—"Never mind," says little Jake, "I'll tell you one worth two of that.—Old Swig had stopped out one night; and on reaching home, as usual, aunt Nancy gave him a blowing up. "Don't you think you are a sweet bird, you drunken old sinner," says aunt Nancy," to be staggering home here at four o'clock in the morning."

"That's a lie, you old crone, its just one, that's what it is."

"Don't you lie me old Swig or you'll find yourself on the fire again. I tell you it is four."

"I know better," says Swig, "for I heard the clock *strike one* as much as *three or four* times before I left the corner."—*N. R Times.*

It has been said that through the discoveries of modern science, (says the N. Y. Times) the essence of seven oxen may now be concentrated into two quarts of portable soup, which, sufficiently dilated, may again be transformed into as much efficient broth as could be made of the original seven oxen. We know not how this may be as to truth, but it might incline any one to become a proselyte to read the following:

"A short hand account of the whole trouble. All the world owes all the world more than all the world is worth, and all the world call upon the world to pay. All the world, therefore, all the world to pay. All the world, therefore, are in reality worth just as much actual wealth as they were when all the world failed.—*Bost. Ado.*

Moral

Benevolence of [illegible] into the world as it came and stood ed love of men us the heirs of presented the man being she casting his pleased not him self; what he Selfishness sto went about d ture expressly our stead; fo of pouring on offering for si sented to the this is the on He took our interest, opera the stroke wh

And in all He loved man the world. I attraction to a pated by the re proposed by th men unto him race; and oper come unto him a history of spir continued act of broken descent f form of a servant of a malefactor goodness—alread ception of a Being ing to engage and world. The worl of goodness, and selfishness, his formed on the prin to recall the depar baptize it afresh in t

Temperance.—The from the Temperance by Simeon Bicknell, A. M

1. A Mrs. C——, of P of those unfortunate female to love liquor. Not long sin chase a quantity of her favor searched her house to find some might sell for that purpose, but th ing often before been laid under answer a similar end, nothing c which would so well answer her p piece of new cotton cloth, which ha chased for the use of the family, and much needed at the time for necessary This she tore up into pieces and sold to for paper rags, and thus obtained the intoxication. She drank what she had and before night, was seen travelling throu village, trying to borrow a shilling with whi purchase more.

2. Mrs. T——, of the same town, one da while her husband was absent, took every shi which the poor man had, tore them in pieces and sold them to an *honorable* merchant for rum.

3. Mrs. W—— loves rum, and religious rum sellers too, when she has the good luck to find one. She found one, she says, the other day, for after she had picked up all the rags in her house, found she had not enough to furnish the *quantum sufficit* of liquor, she took her bible, soaked it in water, wrapped it in the rags, and sent the bundle to the grocer, who discovering some apparent disproportion between its weight and dimensions, opened it, as any honest man would have done, and when he found the bible, "Don't you think," said she, "he sent the book back, telling the boy that if I would read it, it would teach me better than to drink; and what was still better, as sure as I'm alive, he sent with it as much rum as I expected for the rags and bible too; sure, he must be the best of christians."

4. In Clinton county there is a young man, of respectable connexions, who has become so degraded as to steal in order to obtain the means of intoxication. A few months ago, he stole a quantity of ashes, and carried them on his back, several miles, and sold them for liquor, and made himself drunk.

Home.—What magic forms a halo around this word! The toil worn mariner, the dust covered traveller, the long separated friend, the time wearied pedestrian hails it as the sweet heaven of his rest. How joyous have been our sensations when from a distance we have beheld the ancient though lowly home of our childhood; and from amid the trees which surrounded the cottage of our youth seen once more curling the smoke which warms the domestic fireside. There may be no country on earth, unless we except Switzerland, whose inhabitants cherish the loved thoughts of Home, like those of New Hampshire; there is a charm hangs around our rugged and "cloud capp'd hills;" and verdant rivulet-watered vales, which time cannot break, absence nor age destroy.—*Dover Gaz.*

Destiny.—One of the most striking inculcations of the truth of destiny, is in an Eastern legend. King Solomon was walking in his garden with one of his attendants, when a figure entered the gate, whose approach struck the attendant with terror. He turned to Solomon and exclaimed, 'King! that being fills me with dread.—send me I pray thee to the farthest mountain of the Caucasus!' Solomon, in his capacity of magician, instantly removed him thither. The figure approached the King, and said, 'Solomon, how came that man to be here? my errand was to seek him on the summit of Caucasus.' "Angel of death," answered Solomon," thou wilt find him there."—*New Era.*

FOREIGN.

By the packet ship Independence, English papers to the 25th May are received. The news is important and interesting.

Five large commercial houses in Liverpool, connected with this country, have been obliged to stop payment. Mr. G. Thompson's private bank at Appleby had stopped payment. It had been in operation 40 years.

All American securities now stand well in London. Our 5 per cent. State loans, command 91 per cent. U. S. bank stock £24 5s. Cotton has now fallen to a point which attracts the attention of speculators, and some improvement in value is manifest.

The weather continues very cold and dry. The wheat is only 4 to 6 inches above ground, and prices advancing. The crop will be very late and a late harvest is always very precarious, in that country.

Liverpool, May 24.—The arrival of the North America, after the quick run of sixteen days was most opportune. A large and respectable house had temporarily suspended payment on Wednesday afternoon, but the remittances received by the packet enabled them to resume business on Thursday and meet their engagements which were heavy.

A most distressing accident occured at Mold, in Germany, on the 10th of May, at Argeod Colliery. It seems that, for some days, an increased quantity of water had appeared in the underground working to the north, but as the pumping engine had been able to cope with it, it was not considered dangerous. But on the morning of the 10th, the roaring of water was suddenly heard, and the numerous workmen in the colliery strove to gain the surface. By great exertions, 18 persons escaped; but 28 others perished—being overwhelmed by the rushing torrent. The engine was immediately set to pump on its full strength, but the water had reached from twelve to fifteen feet up the pit. The colliery bank has in the mean time presented the most heart-rending scene, by the parents, wives, children, and other relatives of the poor fellows giving vent to their lamentations, and others again, in the midst of their tears, clinging to the last rays of hope.

It is quite uncertain how long it may be before the bodies are extricated, as it will depend upon the time which the engine will take in clearing the workings of water. Little hopes are entertained that any of the men will survive, for, if not destroyed by the water, the foul air will so speedily accumulate, owing to the derangement in the ventilation caused by the roofing of the water, that there would not be a sufficiency of atmospheric air to sustain animal life for ten minutes. About ten of the men were married, with families of children.

Later.—The Victoria arrived in New-York, on Friday last, bringing Liverpool papers to the 27th. Nothing new or important.

Sir Francis Burdett's election cost him £6000.

The grand Vauxhall Balloon made another ascent May 23d, and descended at 36 miles from London. It took up, in brilliant style no less than seven gentlemen.

From West Indies.—The small pox continues to rage in some of the West India Islands, while in others it had much abated.

In the Jamaica papers, some particulars are given concerning a late distressing fire at Charlestown in the island of Nevis. The largest part of the town was destroyed. Loss estimated at £40.000.

DOMESTIC.

Important from Florida.—*Renewal of Hostilities.*—Intelligence has been received from Tampa, that all the Indians at the camp shore, had fled to the woods—every Indian including the hostages, Micanopy, Jumper and others.

Thus have they temporized and used every subterfuge, to pass off the time till the sickly season commenced. It is said that Micanopy, in order to deceive and induce a belief in his sincerity, deposited in the hands of a sutler in Tampa, a few days previous to his flight a considerable sum of money, said to be about $1000. Abraham, the negro chief, and interpreter, also deposited a considerable sum.

An Express rider from Micanopy to Black Creek reports that several men had been murdered near Big Spring, about 2 miles from Fort King, and it is feared that this report is too true.

Letters it is said, have been written by Gen. Jesup, to the commanders of posts, ordering them to be on the alert, and recommending them to advise the inhabitants to abandon their crops and retire upon the posts.

Our cunning enemy has again foiled us, and has shown himself as successful in the cabinet as the field. During their protracted negotiation, they were enabled to supply themselves with provisions, clothing and amunition; they brought in large droves of cattle, the captured property of our citizens which they sold to the government receiving certificates therefor at a certain valuation, (these were taken by traders as so much money,) and were enabled to purchase supplies. They obtained ammunition from the Creek Volunteers, who received it from the ordnance officers, for the purpose of hunting.

Another fire at Rochester, N. Y.—A large block known as the Globe Buildings, occupied by several pretty extensive manufacturies, grocers, leather dealers, &c., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th inst., supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Amount of property destroyed, thirty to forty thousand dollars, a considerable portion of which was covered by insurance.

Martinsburg, (Va.) June 17.—Fire.—We are called upon this week to record the most important and destructive conflagration that has taken place in our country since our recollection, viz. of the mills recently erected by Colonel Edward Closton and Mr. Benjamin Darby, on the Potomac. These works have engaged the attention of the proprietors for the last two years, and had just gone into successful operation, when they were laid in ashes by the destroying element. No one can tell how the fire originated; and it was not discovered until it had progressed beyond the control of such aid as was at hand. There was about $20,000 worth of grain in the merchant and corn mills, and a quantity of flour, the destruction of which, with the buildings, makes the loss, by a rough calculation of one of the proprietors, about *forty five thousand dollars.*

Dueling.—A bill has recently passed the legislature of Mississippi, compelling any person who kills another in a duel to become liable for the debts of his defunct antagonist. There could not be a more effectual check upon this "honorable mode of settling disputes. A man in Mississippi when challenged, will not now enquire into the standing of the other party, but rather his solvency—not into the amount of his respectability, but rather the amount of his liabilities. But few will fight when under the conviction that if they pink the man they endorse all his debts. This law, carried into certain operation whenever violated, would soon prevent duelling in Mississippi.—*N. B. Times.*

Notwithstanding the cry of hard times, the scarcity of money, and the many impediments which have been thrown in their way, the Morris and Essex Rail Road Company are steadily progressing with their work. The whole line is graded to within one mile of our public square, and the contractors are busily engaged in laying the timbers and rails—all of which are on the ground. Our old friend Boyden, of Newark, has a locomotive nearly completed which he made expressly for this road, and which we doubt not will fully meet the expectations of his employers and the public. We are gratified to learn that it is the intention of the company to have the road in operation about the 15th of September, which will be a proud day for our town.—*Morristown Jerseyman.*

Further particulars of the Bultimore Inundation.—The first bridge was about two miles from the city. The gate-keeper, roused by the noise of waters, left with his family and immediately awakened the occupants of three adjoining houses. As soon as he had got all the families out, the bridge and four dwellings were swept away.

At Centre street the stream takes an abrupt turn. The large new bridge here was swept off entire. The torrent here left its accustomed bed and coming down in a direct line over the wall, which ordinarily confines it, forced its way directly across the street into the extensive distillery of White & Sons, doing much damage to the works and drowning 40 to 50 horses, and 50 to 60 cows. The water rose here to the floors of the 2d story

At the corner of Centre and North sts. a small dwelling was swept away. The inmates a man and his wife were both drowned.

In the church corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets, the water rose to the pulpit cushion. The sexton lived in a small house adjoining, and was sleeping with his wife and three children on the lower floor. All five were drowned.

The bridge in Bath street was carried away, and both sides swept. A large quantity of lumber stopped the water and caused it to carry away the fronts of the adjacent houses. The water was 6 or 7 feet high in this street.

The bridge at Pleasant street was carried off.

Along Saratoga street the flood did much damage. The water here was ten feet deep, running with great velocity into Harrison and Frederick streets, and tearing the pavements into deep gullies. Many of the near occupants have had their goods ruined. One house was nearly demolished.

An immense quantity of timber, &c. collected at Baltimore street bridge. About 4 o'clock, the accumulation became so great that the structure was unable to resist the pressure against it, and a portion of the Upper side of the centre pier gave way and fell in the distance of 6 or 8 feet from the edge, carrying away the whole stone parapet and iron railing.

The timber, planks, &c. which were carried down the current of Harrison street, made a lodgment in large quantities against the railing of the Centre Fountain, and tore away a portion of the railing and overturned the marble fountain from which the spring water flows.

On both sides of Market space, all the stores were filled with water completely destroying every thing in them.

The stone bridge at Platt street being composed of three arches, intercepted every thing brought down by the current, until an immense mass was piled up against it, and nearly one half of the structure gave way and fell.

The stone walls on both sides of the Falls, which have been in progress 20 years were more or less injured and carried away.

P. S. The Baltimore Patriot says.—We have just learned that 12 or 13 persons have been drowned in the shantees on the Susquehanna Rail Road; and that the loss of property there has been immense.

The Coroner has ascertained that the whole number of persons drowned was 22. The bodies of 16 have been found.

Unfeeling Levity.—There is hardly any thing in the appalling signs of the times, that strikes us as more melancholy, than the fact that during the present unexampled convulsion, when people are starving for employment, the theaters of New-York should be carrying full sail of prosperity. The following is from the New-York Sun of Tuesday.

Awful pressure.—The Park and the Bowery Theaters were so completely crammed last evening that we could not even get a glimpse at two great magnets—the Keeleys at the one, Celeste at the other.

This is men's feeling, under the judgment of heaven.—N. Y. Evan.

Laborers.—The Directors of the N. York and Erie Rail Road offer to employ three thousand laborers from this city, provided the city will defray the expense, and either take stock in the Company to the amount, or make it a temporary loan. This is well. The city is deeply interested in the success of the road, and would do right to contribute liberally towards its construction. The laborers can be supported more cheaply on the road than in the city, and by good luck some of them may go farther West when the work is done. But as the Company propose to refund the whole expense, the amount will be a clear saving to the city, so far as laborers are sent who would otherwise be a charge upon the city.

ITEMS.

Bank Robbery.—We learn from the Cleaveland Herald of the 7th inst., that the bank of Michigan, at Detroit, was entered by robbers, on the night of the previous Friday, through a front window, and plundered of a bundle of notes and papers, instead of the "deposits."—Fortunately, the money had been secured in the vault the day previous. The notes and papers were found next day in a church.

The election for the location of the public buildings in the county of Passaic, has resulted in the choice of Paterson. The contest was between the two towns of Paterson and Manchester.

Chicago contains at this time upwards of 8,000 inhabitants—between forty and fifty lawyers—thirty to forty physicians—twelve public houses—three news papers, and one hundred and twenty-eight stores.

A party of young bloods who got into a row in Charleston, S. C., and fired pistols, &c., have been sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $200 each and to be imprisoned for one month.

Cotton.—The Eastern Clarion says that the crops this year in Mississippi will be small, the the attention of planters having been generally directed in most of the eastern counties, to the cultivation of corn, pototoes, and other necessaries of life.

On Wednesday evening last, a person went into a broker's office in Broadway, just as he was putting his gold into a bag for the night. The man asked the price of sovreigns, and having waited till the broker got his gold to the amount of $700 all in the bag, suddenly snatched it from him and made off. A reward of $100 is offered for the recovery of the money.

Crops in Pennsylvania.—The Miner's Journal, at Pottsvile, says: "We are pleased to learn from almost every part of the country, that the wheat fields are in a very flourishing condition, and bid fair to yield a good crop."

Lead.—The Missouri Republican of May 29 says, we are sorry to hear from Galena, that this great staple of our country is tumbling down in price at a rapid rate. Sales could scarcely be effected at all, and no business, either mining or smelting, was going on. We are told, that sales were made during the past week at $4 for cash or $5 for drafts upon Pittsburg."

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that the ship of the line Pennsylvania will be ready for launching by the 4th of July; but whether she will be launched at that time is yet undecided.

Five thousand laborers are advertised for at Indianapolis, to work on the public improvements in the state of Indiana, and liberal wages offered.

Literary Property.—Mr. Hood, in an article of singular humor states, that the phrases "*republic of letters*" —— his upon to "insinuate that taking the whole lot of authors together they have not got a *sovereign* among them.

The Quakers in Pennsylvrnia have petitioned the Convention now in session there, for such amendment of the Constitution as will exempt them, in person and property, from contributing to the support of war.

Maryland.—In pursuance of authority vested in the Executive, Gov. *Veazy* has issued a proclamation directing the election of members of congress from Maryland, to be made on the 26th of July next.

Immense numbers of Emigrants are pouring into our western country—3,000 in six steamboats stopped at Cleaveland on their way to Michigan in a single day.

Seven thousand pounds of striped bass were caught at Shrewsbury, N. J. at one haul on the 3d inst. After supplying the neighborhood, five wagon loads were sent to Philadelphia, which sold for $600.

The Mayor of New York has expressed his determination to consider all persons coming into that port from abroad as paupers, and charge the full amount of tax allowed by the law, previous to their landing, viz: $10 per head.

Mr. Webster arrived at St. Louis on the 6th instant, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

It is rumored says the Camden Mail, that the Hon. S. L. Southard has been offered the Presidency of the Morris Canal and Banking Company.

In consequence of the diminution of travelling several of the Hubson river steamboats have been laid up.

The New York Gazette states that a flock of sheep, sixty-four in number, belonging to Mr. Edmond Clark, of New Milford, Conn., were every one of them killed by a single flash of lightning a few days since. They were under a tree which was struck and the entire flock were stricken dead by the same bolt—several of them being found stauding dead on their feet.

A commodious bar.—The editor of the Mississippi Christian (!) Herald, in giving a most elaborate puff of a new tavern just opened in the city of Natchez, speaks of "the bar as one of the largest and most commodious in the United States."

Fire at Lowell.—We learn from the Lowell Courier, that a fire broke out on Monday evening about 8 o'clock, in Appleton Mills No. 1, which burnt with fearful power for about an hour and a half. The fire caught in the east end of the dressing room. This is the upper room, 5th story. By the exertions of the firemen the flames were confined to that room and the garret, and the remainder of the building was preserved. The cause is believed to have been spontaneous combustion.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1837.

Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina, has written a long letter, occupying half a page of the Journal of Commerce, to Mr. Biddle, president of the U. S. Bank. It was written in pursuance of a resolution of the citizens of Charleston, requesting the presidents of the banks of that city to correspond with the presidents of the banks of other cities, on the subject of the resumption of specie payments, and Gen. Hamilton being a president of one of the banks there, it fell to his lot, to correspond with the president of the great Pennsylvania Bank.

This letter is of considerable importance on account of the respect and deference which is paid to the opinions of the author through the whole of the Southern States. He recommends that a compromise of some kind be made between the advocates and enemies of a paper currency, lest in the contest the country be entirely ruined. He recommends also that the old United States Bank should be rechartered with great alterations and restrictions,—he prefers this to making a new national bank, because he deems it by no means advisable to add to the present bank capital of the country, and because it is already in operation.

Before re-chartering this bank, however, he would have the constitution of the United States so amended as to confer upon Congress distinctly, the power of creating banks, thus forever putting to rest the vexed question of the unconstitutionality of a national bank of the United States. He thinks this can easily be accomplished by next March, by means of the extra-session of Congress, and the Legislatures of the several States, many of which hold their sessions next winter.

With respect to the resumption of specie payments he thus writes:

In the first place I believe nothing is wanting now but a proper concert among the leading banking institutions of the country, with a proper understanding with the government, to enable us all at an early day to recommence redeeming our notes in coin.

The object of this communication is to bring about this concert and this understanding.

I therefore suggest to you that the Presidents of the banks of Philadelphia have a meeting, and address a circular to the banks of the several cities, requesting them in each city to appoint one of its presidents as a deputy, to meet in Philadelphia on the 2d Monday of August next, for the purpose of conferring as to the means and period of resuming specie payments, that the same may be universal and simultaneous on a certain day throughout the Union. With this view I would suggest that at this meeting a deputation should be appointed to attend the Session of Congress, that by a proper understanding the banks may promptly cooperate with the measures of the government in bringing about the greatly to be desired resumption.

I have very little doubt with this concert, if the government will issue treasury notes bearing such a moderate rate of interest as shall not retard their quick circulation, for the instalments of the surplus revenue hereafter falling due to the several states, redeemable in six, nine and twelve months, by the deposite banks, and at their cost, that specie payments may be resumed contemporaneously with the issue of these exchequer bills. They would stand effectively in the place of specie, moderate the demand for it, and by being made payable at different places, serve the purposes of exchange. Before they were exhausted the new crop of cotton would be in the market to enable us to pay our foreign debts.

☞ The poetical solution of the Enigma published in our last, which appears in our poetry column, was handed to us on the afternoon of our publication day, through the post office, before half of our papers had reached their destination. Rather quick work. The enigma having been written in our office though not by us, the author of the solution could not have seen it before it appeared in the paper,—a few hours before the solution reached us.

We have received answers from several others, but the publication of one was deemed sufficient.

Our correspondent "M," we hope will find the enigma in the next column more difficult of solution than the last. If not sufficiently difficult we will try our own hand at enigma-making, and engage to produce one that will require a week at least of "M's." attention to favor us with a satisfactory solution.

☞ Our brothers of the New Brunswick Times seem to think a neutral paper is no go in this state, and after wishing us all success, say they fear we shall soon find the Union among the things that were. Wait a couple of years, neighbors, and then give us your opinion. Go it shall, but whether always as a neutral paper, we are not *half* so certain.

The Rahway Herald generally furnishes news from two to four days in advance of the semi-weekly Journal of Commerce, but we cannot often get a sight of it. This week we have received it.

The Advocate and Republican we have not received since May. Please exchange, Gentlemen. We of the small villages wish to hear something of your *Rail* way city.

The General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island convened at Newport, on Monday of last week, 19th inst. agreeably to adjournment.

Fourth of July.—This anniversary is close at hand. As yet we have not heard that any kind of a celebration in this place is intended, and do not at all regret it. As this day is most frequently spent, much harm and little good is accomplished. Many different plans are recommended, and many are intended to be followed, of noticing this year, the return of the anniversary of that declaration which spoke a mighty nation into being, and immortalized all the actors therein. That day can never be forgotten by American freemen, and it never ought to be, but should be hailed in a proper manner. We suppose that most will acknowledge that it better be passed by, unnoticed altogether, than celebrated by drunkenness and gluttony at any time; but at this time of general distress and great want, it appears to us particularly improper that it should be spent in this way, or by festivities, bonfires, illuminations, the roar of cannon and the display of martial pomp. We think rather it should be spent in the manner suggested in the following extract from the New York Evangelist:—

"We would suggest that it will be far more suitable to keep it this year as a season of humiliation, fasting and prayer, for our national delinquencies, and in view of the righteous judgments of God, which are now shaking our social fabric to its foundations, and threatening us with a fearful overthrow. For the sin of Sabbath breaking, for the injustice done to the original proprietors of the soil, for the oppression of God's poor, God is displeased, and though he has stricken us with great tenderness, yet he has terrible things in store and nothing can avert our doom, but timely repentance and reformation by the church."

Were this anniversary to be celebrated throughout the Union, in this manner, it would doubtless be followed with the most happy results. But what will be the results of the manner in which it will in all probability be kept? rather disastrous than happy, we fear.

The Corporation of the city of Newark have issued tickets which are in circulation, and pass freely.

A law of this state, now in force, says: "It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate to issue, &c. any ticket of any denomination whatever, intended to circulate in lieu of, or as a substitute for bank notes or other lawful currency of the state, without first having obtained a law for that purpose."

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr, Editor:—Presuming that you have received a solution of the Enigma published last week, from some of your correspondents, I beg leave to submit the following to them through the medium of your paper, and by inserting it you will oblige, V.

I am a word of fourteen letters. My 1st, 11th 7th, 8th, 14th, 3d and 5th, is what every man ought to be, even if the times are sadly out of joint,—my 6th, 3d, 5th, 14th, 13th, 11th, 12th, and 14th is a beautiful and nimble animal of foreign countries,—my 13th, 6th, 4th, 5th, 13th, 14th, 6th and 12th, is what Sam. Patch took at Niagara Falls,—my 7, 6, 12, 11, 13, 14, 2, & 3, is the name of a distinguished French general,—my 1st, 11th, 10th, 4th, 8th, 6th, 3d, 8th, 9th 7th, 14th, is the name of a Roman emperor,—my 3d, and 11th, is a simple word of great power,—my 10th, 2d, 4th, 14th is what every body is always running after, though all have it,—my 12th, 11th, 9th, 10th, 5th is what an ill-told story or a poorly written essay does not have much of,—and my whole is an European city of considerable importance.

For the Plainfield Union.

I am a word of ten letters. My 9, 8, 3, and 10, is a metal,—my 3, 1, and 8, is an animal,—my 6, 9, 3, 5, 5, 8, and 2, is obtained from sheep,—my 9, 3, 5, and 10 is useful to man,—my 1, 8, and 5 is used by merchants,—my 2, 4, 6, and 8, without which we could not exist,—my 6, 8, 3, and 6, is more common in summer than in winter,—my 1, 4, and 5 is much used by one of the sexes,—my 2, 3, 5 and 8 is a passage,—my 7, 5, 6, 4, 10, 8, and 9 is opposed to Christianity,—my 9, 4, 5, 8, and 5, you will find in Ireland,—my 1, 4, 5, and 8 is plentiful in the south,—my 3, 9, 8, is a liquor,—1, 2, 8, 3, and 10 is what is often done for money,—my 1, 3, 5, is a culinary article,—my 6, 7, 6 and 8, is found in the army.

W.

June 27th, 1837.

Under our foreign head will be found an account of a serious accident, at Mold, in Germany, by which it was supposed that thirty-two miners had lost their lives. Later intelligence has arrived, by which it appears that after the water was drawn off, four men and six boys were found still alive but much exhausted. One other boy was taken out alive, but died soon after.

The Gospel Light, a paper which we have always looked upon as one of the best religious papers in the country, has united with the American Baptist, an older paper of the same denomination. The name of the latter is taken, with the editor of the former, Rev. N. N. Whiting, formerly of this village. The paper is strong in favor of revival measures, and revivals, and is calvanistic in doctrine. All the Baptist pastors in the city speak well of it.

The question whether a person coming from a slave-holding state to reside for a season in Connecticut, with intention to return to his former residence, can hold a slave brought with him,—or whether the slave is entitled to freedom, has been for some time before the Supreme Court of that State, and has excited a great deal of interest. It was lately decided by the Supreme Court of Errors, in favor of the slave.

The plaintiff in this case, who has now recovered her freedom, was a woman, a member of the Presbyterian church, and the defendant, a Mr. Bullock, of Savannah, an elder of that church, now residing in Hartford for the purpose of educating his children. R. M. Sherman, president of the American Union, was the senior advocate for the defendant.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—A more growing season we do not remember. We have had rather more rain than was necessary, but the crops of every kind promise abundantly. The wheat crops are made,—all that is wanting for them is dry weather to harden the grain, and a good harvest-home. Fruit is abundant,—of apples there is an unsual supply. Our markets are well stocked with all the vegetables the climate and season affords, and those of the best quality.—*Cinn. Ev. Post.*

THE CROPS.—A gentleman who has recently passed through a large wheat tract of our State, says the last three weeks have made an astonishing improvement in the appearance of the fields. A month ago the prospect was so bad that some farmers ploughed up their fields, but others which then appeared no better, now give promise of a good crop.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Baltimoreans talk of turning the stream, which flooded their city, around the city by an artificial channel. The stone bridges are no doubt very dangerous, as they are immovable, and when wrecks from above lodge upon them dams are constructed, which will always be liable to throw the water over the banks.—*Jour. of Com.*

POTATOES.—Of all high prices in low times that of potatoes is the most severe. The price is now 106 cts. for ordinary, 1 37 cts. for prime, and for some extra kinds 1 75 cts. a bushel is demanded. All vegetables are extremely dear. —*Jour. of Com.*

CONTINUED PRESSURE IN THE MONEY MARKET.—Pecuniary embarrassments does not pervade America alone—it includes Europe in its compass. The state of Arkansas is the only distinct political community known to us at this time, which is not convulsed and threatened with bankruptcy and ruin! hat is the reason of this? *We have not a bank in our limits.—Arkansas Gaz.*

Washington, N. C., which was almost entirely destroyed by fire a short time since, was again visited June 14th, by the devouring element. Twelve or fifteen buildings were swept away, loss $10,000.

The Cincinnati papers mention that the Ohio Life and Trust Company of that city resumed the payment of specie on the 14th inst.

Baltimore, June 21.—About 60,000 bushels of wheat, from Europe, were entered at the Custom House, yesterday, besides considerable rye.

The Governor of Illinois has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 2d Monday of July next, at Vandalia.

Two large rhinoceroses have arrived at London from Calcutta.

Living on Small Means.—A correspondent of the Salem Gazette gives the following, as the substance of Dr. Alcott's last work:—

"For breakfast, eat two cents worth of dried apples, without drinking. For dinner, drink a quart of water, to swell the apples. Take tea with a friend.

Experimental philosophy—asking a man to lend you money.

Moral philosophy—refusing to do it.

PROMISING YOUTH—Ma—I'm next to head. You don't say so, Billy? How many are there in your class, my boy? I and Sol Dean.

"I say, what are you writing there, in such a large hand?" "Arrah, honey, an' is'nt it to my poor mother, who is very deaf, that I'm writing a loud letter."

A babe of grace.—A fellow who had grown so tall that he could not stand up out of doors,' is said to have been so thin in the face that there could but one person look at him at a time.

CONUNDRUM.—What flower does the drunkard carry?—D'ye give it up?—A Nose-gay.

MARRIED.

In Newark, on the 18th inst. Mr. Aaron Hetfield, of Upper Rahway, to Mrs. Phebe Ward, of Newark.

On the 10th inst. Mr. Hamilton Tabor, to Miss Ann Van Brunt, both of Long Branch.

In Patterson, on the 20th, John Shaw, to Miss Catharine Degraw.

Mr. John Hire of Centreville, to Miss Emeline Booth of Hanover.

DIED.

On the 26th inst. Mr. William Kipp, of Somerville, aged 56.

At Freehold, Col. Wm. Ten Eyck, late clerk of Monmouth co. 55.

In Danbury, 9th inst. Rev. Nathan Bulkley, aged 88. Also, 5th inst. Thaddeus Morehouse, aged 90. Both, soldiers of the Revolution.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

Candles, mould,	11	a	12
Coffee, Cuba,	8	a	10
" Java,	12	a	14
Molasses,	22	a	32
Oil, Linseed,	65	a	67
Whale,	28	a	30
Fish, brl.	18 00	a	20 00
Beef, prime city,	8 50	a	8 75
Hams, lb.	10	a	12
Smok'd Beef,	10	a	12
Butter,	18	a	20
Cheese, Am.	9	a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 25	a	3 75
Turks Island Salt,	33	a	35
Liverpool ground,	44	a	
Do. do. sack,	1 62	a	1 75
Sugar, N. O. prime,	6	a	7
" Hava. white,	10	a	11
" Lump,	14	a	15
" Loaf,	16	a	19
Tallow, Am.	10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,	57	a	1 00
Gunpowder,	57	a	1 00
Hyson,	58	a	1 00
Young Hyson,	26	a	80
Hyson Skin,	30	a	50
Souchong,	25	a	50
Toukay,	30	a	50
Bohea,	18	a	20
CORN EXCHANGE.			
Flour, N. Y. brl.	9 50	a	10 00
Western,	9 50	a	10 00
Philadelphia,	9 50	a	10 00
Georgetown,	10 25	a	10 50
Rye Flour,	6 50	a	6 75
Indian Meal,	4 25	a	4 50
Wheat, Baltic,	1 40	a	1 75
Do. Genesee,	— —	a	— —
Do. N. Carolina,	— —	a	— —
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00	a	1 00
Corn, N. bushel,	1 00	a	1 06
Do. South,	1 00	a	1 04
Barley,	1 06	a	1 —
Oats, North.	68	a	70

NOTICES.

With the advice of the Committee of publication, I hereby assign all my accounts for Job Printing, Advertising, and subscription to "The Plainfield Union," to M. F. Cushing, the present publisher of said paper, for collection, he having agreed to serve those who have paid in advance, for advertising and the paper, to the close of the year, or the first six months, as may be due.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, June 7th, 1837.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands by the Committee, with his concurrence, as will be seen by the above, for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately, as the committee wish to have his affairs settled as soon as convenient, and are anxious to afford me the means of supplying those with the paper and advertising, who have paid in advance.

By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till farther notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

In the Village, I intend to act as my own agent and hope I shall find that same readiness to support the paper as has always heretofore been manifested, by subscribing, advertising, and paying when asked, or without asking. For it must be borne in mind that the main support of this paper is from its village friends,—they also receive the greatest benefit from it, and for them was it mainly established. But there is little fear of the inhabitants of this and the neighboring villages, for on them we considerably depend, giving over their well doing.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

Traveller's Guide.

☞ Waters' Plainfield and Rahway Stage leaves Plainfield at 6, A. M. daily Sundays excepted, and arrives at Rahway in time for the quarter before 8 o'clock train of cars for New York. Leaves Rahway on the arrival of the cars from New York, at half past 2, and arrives in Plainfield at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Swiftsure Mail line leaves Plainfield, about 10, A. M. for Elizabethport, in time for the 1 o'clock steamboat for New York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Returning, leaves Pier No. 1, Washington street, at 10 A. M. for Elizabethport, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and passes through Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M.

The steamer Passaic leaves Newark at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. for New York. Leaves New York, foot of Barclay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for Newark.

The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats run till 12 o'clock, night.

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6 cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plaidfield, June 22d, 1837. 22 3m

Please to Take Notice.

THE Subscriber urgently requests all Persons indebted to him to call and settle, *immediately*. As this is the second or third request, all will please to attend to it, otherwise more prompt measures may soon be taken.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

ALSO,

BLANK WARRANTS and SUBPŒNAS, for Justices', a clear print on superb paper. Call and look at them, and you will not fail to buy.

June, 15th, 1837.

For Sale.

ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to the "Plainfield Herald," due by Hugh Drake, Jr.—The amount is small, and will be sold cheap for cash, or upon a *long* note.

ISAAC COLE.

N. B.—For fear those wishing to purchase may be deceived, I will add, that Mr. Drake is a *minor*, and if *sued*, will, no doubt, plead his *minority!!*

Plainfield, June 15th, 1837. 21 if

A Chance Yet.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, in Scotch Plains, with a large Garden planted, two doors from the Hotel, to rent cheap. Possession given immediately.

Apply to Dr. H. DAYTON.

June, 15th. 21. 4w.

FOR SALE.—An account against the New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company, of $7.50, due for Advertising in the Plainfield Herald—It will be sold cheap for Cash.

ISAAC COLE.

N. B. The above bill has been presented, at least a dozen times,—and by their agent, Mr. Crowell, acknowledged to be correct.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THIS Institution has recommenced its operations under the care of HARVEY DAYTON, M. D.

PLAINFIELD is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

The system of education will be complete and thorough. No pains will be spared to secure the moral rectitude and intellectual vigor of the pupils.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently. Considering a correct and scientific knowledge of our native tongue of the greatest importance, and as furnishing the best foundation for a course of Classical education, the most careful attention will be given to the English Department.

In addition to the usual branches of English education, Book Keeping in all those forms calculated to prepare the youth for mercantile or mechanical pursuits will be efficiently taught.

Dr. D. will have the immediate care of all the departments—will employ suitable assistants and be accountable for their qualifications.

The Female Department is now under the care of Miss MARY H. FOX.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., William F. Pyatt, M. D., } *New York City.*
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond. Nathan Vail, Job Squier, Esq., Jos. L. Shotwell, Laing Webster, E. L. Sheppard, Robert Anderson, } *Plainfield.*

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, JOHN LAYTON, ELIJAH SHOTWELL, DANIEL SHOTWELL, JARVIS B. AYRES, JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., } *Trustees.*

PLAINFIELD, May 18, 1837. 18tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tops, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 18 4t

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel; Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to ordor at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for Cash the following Books and Stationary: 1 or 200 'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet, 9 cts. single, or 6s. per dozen—1 or 2 dozen Goldsmith's Greece, 31 cts.—1 doz. Dodd on Death, 15 and 18 cts.—English Readers, 2s.—Life of Franklin, 2s.—Large School Testaments, 18 cts.—Pocket do. 2s.—Webster's Spelling Books, 10 cts.—Murray's small grammar, 8 cts.—A large lot of Toy books—Saurin's Sermons—Scott's Napoleon, 3 vols. Republic of Letters—Brambletye House, and many others.

Gilt note paper, various colors, 2 cts. per sheet—India Rubber—Lead pencils—Gold paper—A large lot of Engravings, from 1 cent to $1—Maps of the city of New-York, 9 cts. and 1s.—Age cards, 6 cts.—Kaleidescopes, —Pink saucers—wafers, sand, &c. &c.

Also best warranted German Cologne Water, 5s. and 6s. per bottle—Amber bathing water 2s.—Tooth powder 6s. per box.

M. F. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837, 13

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this Mill; that it is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th. 21

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready bailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1½ do; 1¾ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

34 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1 tf

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonfull, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

MR. JOHN FINCH,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. Therefore, most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in diseases of this nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

MR. J. FINCH.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

MR. J. FINCH.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by takin three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Finch of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Murden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health: a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise *too much*, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "never-failing Boluses," and "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it *appeared* impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and were attended with dispepsy, loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was enabled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now not only a living but a sound monument of the efficacy of your medicine.

WM. H. FANSHAW.

MR. J. FINCH,—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

MR. J. FINCH,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

The New-York Mirror:
A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to ameteurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great-Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in press or just given the public, brief Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence more especially (comprising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative measures of other States; also an impartial account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance in force or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible, any allusion to or interference with party politics local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the arguments opposed to the views editorially advanced, and laboring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths, and propound new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per annum in advance. If not paid in advance the price will be Two dollars fifty cents within the year, or Three dollars when payment is delayed until its extination. Any person remitting Ten dollars free of postage or other charge will be entitled to six copies for one year, or in like proportion for any larger number.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and better sheet, (26 by 40) in a form expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width and about half the length of those of the folio, and contain, beside all the matter of the folio excluding advertisements, two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music pr page I expressly for this paper under the supervision of a distinguished professor and teacher of music. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in America.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed till the expiration of the year, Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Any person who forwards us Four dollars, positively free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger sum; but no subscriptions taken through agents will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are entitled to charge us 20 per cent. commission on new subscriptions and 15 on collections, with postage on all letters containing a remit ance of Five dollars or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

Washing Machines.
(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vahderpoel,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urmston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bullman,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cove,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lauterrette,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837. 1 tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door; likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Emory's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system.

JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefited by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect.

SAMUEL HINMAN,

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington-street.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,

17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breast bone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blads, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices; from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf